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Kuwait seeks more time to sell BP shares

KUWAIT, Oct 31, (Reuters): Kuwait asked Britain today to speed up its reply to a request for more time to sell its shares in British Petroleum, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported.

Britain ordered the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), the government's London-based overseas investment arm, earlier this month to slash its stake in BP to 9.9 per cent from 21.6 per cent within a year.

The decision followed a Monopolies and Mergers Commission finding that the size of the shareholding posed a threat to British interests.

Extend

KUNA quoted official sources as saying Kuwait had asked Britain to extend the one-year deadline.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed told reporters after meeting British Ambassador Peter Hinchcliffe: "We are waiting for the British government to answer our request as quickly as possible."

A Department of Trade and Industry official has already said the deadline is flexible and market conditions will be taken into account.

Kuwait, one of the world's biggest investors, has reserves which bankers estimate at about \$80 billion, much of it invested in foreign stocks, bonds and property.

INSIDE

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INTERNATIONAL

Polish government announces closure of Lenin shipyard

WARSAW, Oct 31. (Reuters): The Polish government announced today that it would close the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, the cradle of the now banned Solidarity trade union.

The government said in a statement published by the official news agency PAP it had decided on Saturday that the yard, which employs 11,000 workers and is the biggest in Poland, would be formally closed on Dec 1.

"The shipyard will formally stop existing on Dec 1, 1988, and from that date a gradual process of liquidation will start," it said.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is employed as an electrician at the shipyard where the first independent trade union in the communist bloc was born out of strikes in 1980.

Denounced

The announcement comes on the eve of a visit to Poland by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who is due to meet Walesa in Gdansk on Friday.

Walesa denounced the decision as provocation aimed at

Solidarity's birthplace.

"It is a political provocation by Prime Minister (Mieczyslaw) Rakowski aimed at the cradle of Solidarity," he told Reuters by telephone from Gdansk.

"It is not economics or economic reform, it is politics that led to this decision," Walesa said.

"I, Lech Walesa, am ready to fight in the defence of the right decisions being taken. I am for reforms, for really tackling the economic problems but not like this. This is not the way to take decisions. It should not have been done."

Thatcher had been expected to discuss the re-legalisation of Solidarity, which was suppressed under martial law in 1981, with Walesa.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is scheduled to meet Thatcher twice this week, has ruled out the union's immediate return to power.

The government has said repeatedly that the Lenin shipyard has been making losses and warned that it could be

closed. Workers at the yard went on strike in May and August demanding more pay and the re-legalisation of Solidarity.

Strike

Walesa ended the strike and others around the country after the government offered round-table talks on Poland's future and promised to consider the possibility of re-legalising his banned union.

The start of the talks has been delayed for more than two weeks because Solidarity and the government have been unable to agree terms on which to get together.

The talks are also expected to include representatives of the Polish opposition and the Roman Catholic church. The government hopes to forge a national coalition to end Poland's economic crisis.

The announcement that the shipyard would be closed was the first by the government under plans to restructure Poland's antiquated economy.



Kaunda sworn in for sixth term

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct 31, (AP): Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda was sworn into office today for a sixth five-year term after capturing 95 per cent of the ballots in elections last Wednesday.

Hundreds of supporters cheered and sang as Kaunda, 64, arrived at the High Court for the swearing in ceremony.

Kaunda needed a simple majority of the ballots cast or two-thirds support from the 2.6 million registered voters to remain in power.

Only 4.5 per cent of the voters who went to the polls voted against Kaunda.

The total vote was 56 per cent of the electorate, according to results announced today.

Inflation

Kaunda told supporters he had been given "marching orders" to resolve Zambia's economic woes, including record inflation, unprecedented unemployment and a foreign debt of \$5 billion. Inflation runs around 30 per cent and half of the country's adults are out of work.

"We are likely to face even more and greater problems over the next five years," Kaunda said. "But I am confident that we shall pull through."

Massachusetts governor acknowledges he is liberal

Dukakis and Bush wage psychological warfare

WASHINGTON, Oct 31, (Reuters): Michael Dukakis and George Bush waged psychological warfare as they headed for the final week of the presidential campaign, with the Democratic underdog challenging his rival to meet in another debate.

Dukakis, who trails by roughly 10 points in most national opinion polls, called on the Republican Vice-President to debate a third time before the Nov 8 election.

Bush has flatly ruled out another debate, saying most Americans have had their fill with the first two, but Dukakis' strategists hope to force their rival to rethink his stance.

"Let the American people decide which one of us can best unite the country," Dukakis told reporters, suggesting a 60-minute debate on the eve of the election.

Dukakis, in an interview to be broadcast later today, acknowledged his liberal roots but insisted he was more fiscally conservative than his Republican rival.

Bush, who repeatedly calls Dukakis that "liberal governor from Massachusetts", claims his opponent is out of the mainstream of US political thinking.

Dukakis has said he would seek a tax increase only as a last resort.

The Massachusetts governor's acknowledgment of his liberal links, which first surfaced on Sunday during a train tour of central California, stems from campaign information suggesting that elderly people — a powerful voting bloc view liberal social policies favourably.

"I'm not going to let the Republican Party pervert that word and give it a meaning it

doesn't have," Dukakis said of the term "liberal" which he was dodging in interviews only a few days ago.

Cutting

Dukakis, buoyed by polls showing him cutting into his rival's lead in key battleground states, planned to campaign in California and Wisconsin today, while Bush was due to woo voters in Kentucky and Missouri.

Although a new Time magazine survey shows Bush with a lead of 50 percent to 40 percent as the election nears, insiders in both camps say they have detected erosion in support for the Republican candidate in such states as Ohio, California and Texas.

Bush hastily scrapped plans for a day off yesterday and instead flew to Philadelphia for a whirlwind appearance that lacked much of the detailed preparation that usually goes into the Vice-President's trips.

Concerned about letting Dukakis draw most of the media attention, Bush attended a pep rally for campaign workers and posed for pictures with Cardinal John Krol, the retired Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia — under a tree that kept dropping leaves on Bush's head.

Petrol bomb attack on bus kills 4

(Continued from Page 1)

and has bulldozed rows of trees along the road where the bombing occurred, an Army spokesman said.

Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday he would end the uprising if his Likud won the general election.

Appearing with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at Likud's last campaign rally, Sharon told 30,000 supporters: "We will wipe out the disturbances, the Palestinian riots and pull them up by their roots in a short time."

The PLO denounced today the killing of an Israeli woman and her three infants in a firebomb attack on a bus in the occupied West Bank.

"We condemn the killings of unarmed Palestinians and also denounce the killings of Israeli civilians ... whoever the perpetrators, such acts underline the dire need for peace," said a PLO spokesman, in Cairo.

Israel accused of sending ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The PLO official, however, refused to divulge further details.

Abu Sharif said a crucial session of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament in exile, will be held in Algiers Nov 12 to approve the declaration of a Palestinian state.

Arafat said in an interview that he is willing to meet with Israel at an international conference and negotiate on the basis of two key UN resolutions.

In an interview with Time magazine published in New York yesterday, Arafat repeated that he is willing to negotiate on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

"I am ready to sit in an international conference with the Israelis," Arafat said.

"I have declared it many times but (the Americans) are not willing to listen."

Million-strong rally ...

(Continued from Page 1)

ordered an Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of Sikhdom.

Paying tribute to his mother, Rajiv said: "She treated her countrymen as her children. She was like a tiger who protects her young ones."

"I felt very sad when she was killed but I drew strength from the fact that my grief was shared by all. She was the mother of the nation."

Later, farmers' leader Mahendra Singh Tikait said the government was considering his demands but farmers would continue their protest by not paying bills or taxes until it gave in.

The castle itself, located near Ayr in southwest Scotland and facing Ireland, was built on the site of an Iron Age fort.

"One can now imagine why the American Irish clan of Kennedy was so obsessed with the word 'Camelot,'" publisher Harold Brooks-Baker said.

Ancient

"Whilst proving that the medieval Scottish Barony of Greenan was still an active title, Burke's peerage discovered that the castle of Greenan has almost certainly Camelot while King Arthur was in residence," the statement said.

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Clark dies

FALMOUTH, Maine, Oct 31, (AP): Lincoln N. Clark, a co-founder of Care who in 1946

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President Kennedy, he said.

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Benazir embarks on a rail journey from Karachi to Lahore after launching her campaign.

Supporters toss rose petals at PPP leader

We will win, says Benazir

KARACHI, Oct 31. (Agencies): Thousands of slum dwellers cheered, danced in the streets and tossed rose petals yesterday to greet opposition leader Benazir Bhutto during a campaign swing through Pakistan's largest city.

More than 20,000 supporters turned out in Karachi's Lyari slum district to hear the 35-year-old candidate for National Assembly elections scheduled for Nov. 16. She is the daughter of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, hanged in 1979.

As Benazir stepped from her car and walked to the podium to address the rally, the crowd surged forward, many showering her with rose petals and shouting "Long live Benazir, the next prime minister," and "Who supports the poor?" — Benazir. Others sang and danced in the streets and waved the black, green and red flag of her Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

"We are going to win," Benazir said. "The days of injustice to the poor will end on Nov. 16." She told the crowd that the

PPP will ensure "the rule of the people, the rule of the peons, the workers and the downtrodden masses."

Similar scenes greeted Benazir at two other rallies in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and a PPP stronghold.

Benazir was accompanied by her husband, businessman Asif Ali Zardari.

Concrete bunkers manned by troops in full battle gear have been set up throughout the city in anticipation of further unrest during the elections.

Benazir then began a 16-day whistle-stop election tour of 30 cities and towns throughout Pakistan.

The PPP will face a shaky alliance of right-wing parties formed earlier this month in a desperate attempt to prevent an opposition victory.

The rightist coalition, led by the Pakistan Muslim League, ran the country from 1985 until last May when President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed

sed Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo. He later announced new elections for Nov. 16.

Zia was killed in the crash of a military transport plane Aug. 17 that also killed the US ambassador, a US general and many senior Pakistani military officers.

Tens of thousands of cheering Pakistanis mobbed Benazir's train. Chanting slogans and waving the PPP flag they swamped stations along the line to hear her speak.

"Vote for the arrow," she told the crowds, estimated by journalists travelling with her at up to 50,000 at some halts.

"We will vote for the arrow," she roared back, referring to the PPP's election symbol.

By the time her train reached Multan in southern Punjab it had made 30 stops and was six hours behind schedule.

Two enthusiastic supporters who climbed on top of a carriage were killed when the train ran under a low bridge.

Hirohito loses more blood

TOKYO, Oct 31. (AP): Emperor Hirohito discharged small amounts of blood early today and his blood pressure fell, but palace officials described the 87-year-old monarch's condition as stable after a setback over the weekend.

Palace spokesman Kenji Maeda said Hirohito discharged blood through his bowels early today.

"During the night he discharged small amounts of blood once or twice but doctors did not give a blood transfusion," Maeda was quoted as telling the palace press corps. Palace physicians described the discharge as remnants of blood lost Saturday night and yesterday, he said.

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Afghan peace accord has run into problems

PARIS, Oct 31. (Reuters): UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was quoted today as saying the Soviet Union and the Afghan government were showing signs of nervousness about the implementation of an Afghan peace agreement.

Perez de Cuellar told the French daily *Le Figaro*: "There are in fact problems in putting the Geneva accords into practice."

The UN-sponsored accords reached last April in Geneva provided for a withdrawal of the 100,000-strong Soviet forces from Afghanistan by next February.

"There is a certain nervousness on the part of the Kabul government and the Soviet

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Gulf Arabs to discuss role in peace talks

BAHRAIN, Oct 31. (Reuter): Six Gulf Arab foreign ministers will meet in Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, in the shadow of the negotiations between Iran and Iraq in Geneva, to discuss how they can help to bring lasting peace to the region.

The ministers from the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) will consider their role as stipulated in UN Security Council Ceasefire Resolution 598, the Saudi newspaper Asharq Al Awsat quoted well-informed sources in Riyadh as saying.

Flexible
Article Eight of the resolution, the basis for the Iran-Iraq peace talks, asks the UN secretary-general to examine, in consultation with both parties and other Gulf states, measures to improve regional security and stability.

Diplomats said the ministers were not expected to revive calls for a direct dialogue with Iran, an idea previously favoured by GCC members Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Links
Saudi Arabia, accusing Iran of financing sabotage in the kingdom, severed ties with Tehran in April.

But since a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq took effect on Aug 20, Iran has slightly improved links with Iraq's regional allies.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia ordered a halt this month to a

vitriolic media war with Iran. The foreign ministers of the GCC, currently chaired by Saudi Arabia, last met in September and sent Riyadh's Ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, to Geneva to try to push the peace talks forward.

Anxious

The public positions of Iran and Iraq remained far apart as they opened their third round of talks today. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will chair the first few days, described the truce as extremely fragile and said he was anxious for progress.

Negotiations have been stalled over Baghdad's demand that the Shatt Al Arab waterway, its main outlet to the Gulf, must be reopened to shipping as a priority. Tehran says the issue is irrelevant to the ceasefire.

The GCC ministers are also expected to discuss the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories and Lebanon's constitutional crisis.

furniture and carpet showroom in Hawalli, Abu Ghaniem, said profits do not exceed 10 per cent of their real price, as designated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Merchants have to submit applications to the ministry two months in advance to participate in the sales.

Carpet prices have been cut in half. The price of top quality carpet now ranges from KD11 to KD20 per metre.

Hawalli and Shuwaikh are considered the best places to shop for furniture and carpets. A wide variety is offered for sale on instalment or cash basis, according to a customer, Bader Zinal.

In Salimiya, most of the boutiques have started their autumn sales by reducing prices by 40 per cent or more. Winter clothes and the remains of summer collections are on sale, a boutique owner said. Children's

and women's wear is in demand and shops have extended their working hours to 9:30 pm to accommodate customers.

Electronic equipment is also on sale at reduced prices. Most radios, televisions and refrigerators have been reduced by 30 to 40 per cent.

A medium size radio with two microphones which sold for KD57 before the sale is now available for KD39.

A five foot refrigerator is available now for KD145 and vacuum cleaners now cost KD35, said Ali Osamama, who was shopping in Hawalli.

Old models are reduced by more than 50 per cent by merchants who are anxious to get rid of old stock. Osamama said most of the buyers are Arabs and Asians.

The sales take place in Kuwait twice a year, during autumn and at the end of winter.

Orphan Sponsor Project enters its sixth year

THE Orphan Sponsor Project of Zakat House entered its sixth year this month. The project is aimed at achieving social equality among Muslims, raising funds for the needy and improving orphans' social, educational, health, and psychological conditions.

Officials at Zakat House said both citizens and expatriates in the Kuwait participate in the Orphans Sponsor Project. Other Gulf residents sponsor orphans in other Islamic countries.

During the past six years, 9,874 Kuwaiti residents participated in the project. Of those, 8,828 are regular sponsors. There were 12,540 sponsored orphans in 23 different countries in the last six years, officials said.

Four hurt in accidents

NINETEEN accidents were reported in three governorates during the last 24 hours. Five occurred in the Capital, 12 in Ahmadi and two in Jabra governorate. Four people were reported injured.

Increased

Three years ago the ministry adopted a plan to ameliorate, qualitatively and quantitatively, psychotherapy services offered by the hospital, Marouf noted.

The number of wards were increased from 14 to 19 and there are now 600 beds instead of just 400, said Dr Marouf. The number of psychiatrists also rose from 27 to 60.

Improvement

Dr Marouf paid tribute to Kuwait's Touristic Enterprises Co. which provided facilities for the hospital's patients. He urged the public transportation company to follow suit.

A religious approach in psychotherapy has also been introduced, Dr Marouf said.

Three omrah (minor pilgrimage) trips have been arranged for patients.

There was remarkable psychological improvement in some patients after their visit to the holy places, he said.

This approach had never been used by any other Arab or Islamic country before, he added.

The hospital is determined to improve its services and to change the common but erroneous perception of psychotherapy, he concluded.

Indian warships to resume sailing in Gulf, sources say

MANAMA, Oct 31. (AP): Indian Navy warships will resume sailing in the Gulf after a five-year hiatus and will make port calls starting in early November, Gulf-based diplomatic sources reported.

The diplomats confirmed a report that appeared earlier in the Dubai-based Gulf News that the INS Ranvir and INS Shakti will be the first Indian ships to enter the Gulf after the interruption caused by the Iran-Iraq war.

The diplomats said the two Indian warships will call at Bahrain on Wednesday. After

the UAE, the two warships will proceed to Oman, said the sources, who could not be named under embassy rules.

Indian ships suspended voyages through the waterway during the so-called tanker war, when Iran attacked neutral shipping in revenge for Iraqi attacks on ships ferrying Iranian oil.

Other countries deployed warships in the waterway to protect their merchant vessels from attack.

India has maintained good relations with both Iran and Iraq. A cease fire halted the 8-year Iran-Iraq war on Aug 20.

Election won't change US policy, daily says

ABU DHABI, Oct 31. (KUNA): A United Arab Emirates English language daily today blasted the US presidential candidates for their indifference towards the Third World. The newspaper said no change in American foreign policy can be expected no matter who wins the presidential election on Nov 8.

The Dubai-based Gulf News was sceptical about a pledge by US Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis that he would introduce a new era of activism in foreign policy.

"Take the Arab-Israeli conflict," the paper said. "What new policy initiative have Bush or Dukakis offered to end the strife in the occupied territories?"

"Israel's acts of human rights violations and oppression have been recorded day after day and shown on television screens across America," it pointed out.

Although many Americans have been shocked by what they see, the Israeli atrocities "have failed to arise the conscience of the American public."

"As a result, we have both presidential candidates getting

away with nothing more than a promise to engage in the peace process," it said.

"The new activism in the US foreign policy which Dukakis is promising may mean nothing as far as we in the Middle East are concerned," the Gulf News said.

"No great change in the American perception can be

expected because Americans are

totally out of touch with what is happening in the Third World," the newspaper said.

Eye-witnesses said locusts hit

eight farms in the Abbadiya region on the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border on Sunday on Sunday.

But a spokesman for the Public Authority for Agriculture and Fish Resources said the number of locusts was small.

"The quantities at the moment do not require use of planes," he told Reuters today. He said ground teams from the authority were spraying insecticides in the region.

Locust swarms have already destroyed thousands of acres of farmland in North and Central Africa. They have crossed the Red Sea into Saudi Arabia, from where they reached Kuwait.

Psychotherapy Hospital working to improve care

KUWAIT, Oct 31. (KUNA): Whenever one thinks of visiting a psychotherapy hospital, images of gardens, modern buildings and soft music come to mind, but this is not the case at Kuwait's mental disease hospital.

Built as early as 1958, Kuwait's Psychotherapy Hospital looks boring, deserted and arid. The few trees planted nearby are as pale as death itself.

The Ministry of Public Health is aware of these dismal facts and Minister Dr Abdul Razzak Yousef Al Abdul Razzak once described the hospital as "disgraceful."

The minister immediately gave orders to change the situation.

The director of the Psychotherapy Hospital, Dr Ibrahim Marouf, said the high fences that used to separate patients from the outside world were demolished. The dark grey colour inside the hospital was replaced with bright white paint.

Increased

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The number of wards were increased from 14 to 19 and there are now 600 beds instead of just 400, said Dr Marouf. The number of psychiatrists also rose from 27 to 60.

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The hospital is determined to

improve its services and to

change the common but erroneous perception of psychotherapy, he concluded.

halls are being prepared to help patients exercise and to entertain them, Dr Marouf said.

To improve community psychological services, the hospital administration opened 18 clinics in local hospitals to provide services to depressed people so they don't have to go to the mental-disease hospital.

Embarrassed

People are usually embarrassed when they go to psychiatrists because they don't want to be labelled as mentally ill, he explained. The clinics help patients overcome their embarrassment.

The chairman of the psychotherapy section at the hospital, Dr Mohammed Ali Aref, told KUNA the most common psychological diseases in Kuwait are depression and stress as well as the psychosomatic diseases caused by psychological problems.

Addiction is an increasing problem in Kuwait society, Dr Aref said. Early discovery and proper diagnosis of the cases have reduced the number of patients by 20 per cent compared to the previous year.

Dr Aref affirmed that no patients are released before their treatment is complete, but some patients' situations deteriorate after their release and then they are recalled to the hospital.

The hospital is determined to improve its services and to change the common but erroneous perception of psychotherapy, he concluded.

Sports fields and the movie

lanes or other floating or sunken bodies," Shabeen said.

Diplomatic sources said ROPME had contacted at least three countries with mine-sweepers in the Gulf — Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands — to explore if outside help should be used.

But the diplomats said these countries would be reluctant to operate within the territorial waters of Iran and Iraq. Saudi Arabia and Iran are the only ROPME states with mine-sweepers.

Kuwait's Planning Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, ROPME's acting executive director, said it was premature to talk of bringing in foreign mine-sweepers.

"The basic purpose of the meeting is just to assess the situation. We cannot say how bad the situation is until we do that. We need expert information," he said.

Shabeen called for practical action "in co-operation with international and regional organisations and countries concerned with the safety of international navigation in the region."

Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands have begun a mine-sweeping operation along a 300-mile-long channel in the southern Gulf prior to the withdrawal of Belgian and Dutch mine-sweepers by the end of the year. Neither Kuwait nor Iraq has ports along the channel.

Iran's representative at the

meeting, Mohammed Ali Abdoli, said the threat of mines had been exaggerated.

"I think this is a very easy job which can be done by the regional governments. We have shown we are able to sweep mines very successfully and are very eager to do so," Abdoli, deputy director of Iran's department of the environment, said.

Eager

Iran's Navy has been sweeping for mines in both Iranian and international waters.

Iran's usual representative at ROPME meetings is a higher ranking official, Deputy Prime Minister for Environmental Affairs Hadi Manafi, but Iranian officials said he was unable to attend. Iraq sent its acting health minister.

The centre develops teaching abilities by implementing the scientific development plan prepared annually, the official said.

He added that the centre is equipped with language laboratories, audio and video devices, modern conference halls and workshops.

The head of planning and training programmes at the centre, Dalal Al Hawaidi added that 42,386 teachers and administration workers attended training programmes at the centre between 1974 and the academic year 1984-85. During this period, 308 training programmes were organised.

Two arrested on drug charges

SECURITY personnel of the Criminal Investigation Department at Ahmad Governorate arrested two Pakistani nationals on charges of trading in narcotics.

The suspects, identified as Saad G. and Khan B., are accused of selling narcotics to their friends in the Kheitan area for six dinars per piece.

A search of the suspects' houses revealed a total of 12 small pieces of narcotics.

The accused, along with the contraband, have been referred to authorities for investigations.

BAHRAIN DIGEST

Health centre to open soon

HAMAD Town health centre is expected to open soon, according to health officials here.

Problems over recruiting doctors for the centre have delayed the centre's opening. But Yousef Al Raisi, administrator for resource management and support services, said on Sunday that he is confident the new facility will open in November.

"With every new project there are difficulties and obstacles," he said. "But we hope to be open for National Day. Which date, no one has decided."

The BD80,000 centre has been designed to cater for 30,000 people, many of whom make the quarter hour journey to East Riffa for their medical treatment. The centre was originally expected to open earlier this year.

Dr Nasib Tawfeeq, deputy chief of medical staff, admitted that a shortage of doctors was the reason for the delay.

"We will start with the minimum number, two or three doctors, and we will increase that when we know how much the load will be, when people register."

Work on Hamad Town's first health centre began in August 1985, financed by the Kuwait Technical Office.

Medical seminar planned

GENETIC blood diseases in Bahrain will be discussed at a major symposium of the College of Medicine and Medical Sciences next Sunday and Monday.

The symposium on haematology is being organised by the Bahrain Academy of Medical Specialists in association with the Bahrain Medical Society.

The topics to be discussed include genetic thalassaemia, hereditary anaemia, sickle cell anaemia and other blood diseases.

Among the speakers from outside Bahrain will be Dr A.J. Bellingham, professor of haematology, and professor Eric Stroud, chairman of paediatrics, both from King's College in London, and Dr Kwee Sockey, consultant paediatrician at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre in Saudi Arabia.

Indian troupe to perform

AN Indian cultural troupe will perform today at the Diplomat Hotel. Minister of Information and Culture, Tariq

THE development of animation in films in Japan will be shown at a film festival that opens at a local hotel on Friday, Nov 4.

The festival, which will be held till Nov 7, has been jointly organised by the Cine Club and the Japanese embassy in Kuwait as part of the Japan Week. This is one of several film fests to be held by the Cine Club in co-operation with the Japan Foundation Tokyo.

Four animated feature films will be shown during the week, starting with Space Firebird, a 1980 production lasting 120 minutes. Others are Barefoot Gen I and Barefoot Gen II (1983); and Space Firebird II.

Space Firebird is based on the comic strip "Firebird" created by Tezuka Osamu and first published in 1954. Osamu has since changed the format several times and calls Firebird his life's work. He tackles the fundamental themes of love,

life, perennial youth and immortality. Firebird, central to the plot, is eternal and plays a subsidiary role in the plot's development. Osamu, an admirer of Walt Disney, has made several animated features including the Atomic Boy (1963) and several others.

Barefoot Gen is based on a cartoon series written by Nakazawa Keiji. Set in the early summer of 1945 in Hiroshima it portrays the calm, normal routine life of a city before being destroyed by the atomic bomb raid on Aug 6 that year. The ravaged city and the turmoil after the bomb raid is also shown.

Keiji, a survivor of the atomic bomb tragedy, serialised the story of destruction in a



A scene from Barefoot Gen.

Film week opens on Friday

Animation in Japan



• Turkish Ambassador to Kuwait Guner Ozek (right) hosted a reception on the occasion of his country's National Day. Diplomats and Kuwaiti officials attended the reception, held at the ambassador's home. Above: (L-R) Mrs Demirok, Turkish Counsellor Gurses Demirok, Mrs Ozek and the host.



Prameela Surendran (right) with a co-dancer in a scene from the Indian ballet.

KALA honours Malayalee writers

THE Kerala Art Lovers Association, KALA, held a meeting on Friday to pay tribute to Malayalee writers and poets Cherukadu, Vayalar, Joseph Mundassery and K.N. Ethuthuchan.

The meeting was held at the Indian embassy hall.

Sam Painumoodu presided and addressed the gathering and J. Albert welcomed the guests.

The speakers were T.K.

Narayanan, V. Murali, P.C.N. Kallayam and Mohan Vadanappally. Vayalar's poetry was recited by Anikummar Aranmulla, Sainu Pallihihathu, George Varghese, N.V.K. Warrier, Sathikulangara Williams and Mohan Vadanappally.

Edava Nazar initiated a debate on "cultural activities and social commitments in the present situation in India." Other participants were Asokan.

baked goods and other attractions. Come along and enjoy an afternoon's fun.

Kuwait Kannada Koota

NOV 4: 5 pm. Sharq Cooperative Hall. Kuwait Kannada Koota presents a variety show for the Nehru Centenary Year and Karnataka Rajyothsa. Tel: 5721724; 5610835.

Diwali Celebration

NOV 10: The Indian Arts Circle will celebrate Diwali. Open to members and their guests. Passes available from the IAC. Fumaites. Tel: 3904817.

Nite Flight 88

NOV 10: SAS Hotel, The Tent. 9.30 pm: airline staff will hold a social evening with music by Juke Box Band, the Stepping Stones, and the Jazz Quartet. Buffet, contest, prizes and surprises. For reservation contact Ken Winston — 5740256; John — 2435440; Tony — 2415439.

Navelin Youth Centre

NOV 17: Second social get-together at a local hotel. Music by Stepping Stones. For details ring 2407360 after 3.30 pm.

Kuwait Caledonians

NOV 24: St Andrews Night Dinner will be held at Messilah Beach Hotel. Guests from Scotland will be Abis and John Carmichael. For details and reservations ring 5335082; 3727690 ext 253.

Gos Cultural Association

DEC 8: Gos Cultural Association (S.U.F.A.) will hold their annual social evening at a local Kuwait hotel.

CINEMA

Cine Club
Dianwala

NOV 2: Wed., 6.30 pm, Cine Club, Bneid Al Qar. This week's films are "The Elephant Man" and the 1928 short feature "Andalusian Dog," directed by Salvador Dali and Luis Bunuel. For details phone 2519801.

MUSIC

Bob Marley Night
NOV 4: SAS Tent, 7.30 to 9.30 pm: Steve Michael and The Electric Rendezvous will be seeking to recreate the spirit of Jamaica, with a tribute to Bob Marley, the king of reggae. Tel: SAS, ext 413.

Piano and Violin Recital
NOV 23: Kuwait Hilton will present a piano and violin recital by Matthias Kellig and Tibor Kovacs. They will play compositions by Beethoven, Schubert and Brahms. Tickets available from the Hilton Lobby.

SOCIAL

Swedish Ladies Meeting
NOV 1: Swedish ladies meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs Lindblad.

Harvest Festival
NOV 3: 1-5 pm The National Evangelical Church, English Language Congregation, will hold the third Harvest Festival. food, fun handicrafts.

MEETINGS

NRI Lecture
NOV 3: Thurs. 7 pm, Indian Embassy Hall: Kamlesh Gandhi, a leading investment consultant from India, will give a talk on "NRI Investment in Industry." All Indians are welcome.

Bishop's Meeting
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Ahmadi will hold meetings to coincide with the visit of the Anglican Bishop for Cyprus and the Gulf.

Nov 2: 6.45 pm. "At home," Nov 3: 1.30 pm: business men's luncheon; 7.30 pm: harvest festival; Nov 4: 9.30 pm — city communion and 6.30 pm celebration. For details call 3985924.

HOTELS

At Messilah Beach
MUBARAKIYAH Restaurant: open 24 hours, buffet breakfast, lunch and dinner and snacks. Sundays: ladies day; Mondays: birthday

Narthana to restage Nrithotsav

AN Indian dance group Narthana will restage their highly successful dance-drama "Nrithotsav '88" on Nov 10 at the IAC's Diwali celebration.

Nrithotsav was performed by the Abbasia-based dance

troupe last month and received much acclaim from the press and public. At next week's show Narthana will present several new dance numbers and such dance forms as "Ahalya" and "Mandodhari." Their programme includes new semi-classical dances and folk numbers, apart from their ballet, based on an Indian epic. The ballet, directed by Prameela Surendran, who also plays the lead, will be re-performed.

For entry passes contact IAC — Tel: 3904817.

Peacock Room: Chinese

meals prepared by chef Von Kwee Kiong. The menu features fried wanton, sauteed diced chicken with cashew nut and steak Chinese style.

Al Boom: "New Taste of the Week" prepared by chef Peter D. Zobrist. Appetisers, charcoal grilled steak and seafood, plus daily special.

At the Meridian

LA BRASSERIE: Thursday's Jam Session, foot tapping jazz music by Remy D'Mello. Family fun on Fridays: oriental buffet with music and video cartoons.

Versailles: lunch and dinner — grilled seafood; meat or fish fonda; grilled salmon.

Fingan Tea Lounge: banana promotion; plus tea, coffee, refreshments and juices served in oriental atmosphere of tea lounge.

At the Kuwait Plaza

FILIPINO night held every Sunday from 7 pm to 9.30 pm.

Al Dallah coffee shop: buffet breakfast, lunch and dinner; also set menu; mini-business lunch.

International Food Arcade: 4 to 10 pm; ice cream festival: light snacks served from 10.00 am to 11.00 pm.

Bosphorus Restaurant: Turkish cuisine, a la carte; lunch and dinner daily except Saturday.

Marco Polo Restaurant: Italian food, live music and at night candlelight dinner.

SPORTS

Laser Club
NOV 4: Start of the Messilah Beach Laser Club's winter racing season. Laser owners and others interested are welcome. Instruction available. For details contact D. Clark — 2425947; P. Shepherd — 5314957; 4841513; P. Berry — 3924174.

Fish and Chips Shop: 4 pm to 11 pm.

Take away counter: 4 pm to 11 pm. Arabic sandwiches and snacks.

At the Continental

GARDENIA: 7 am to midnight; buffets featuring Arabic, Continental and Indian food. Special buffet for Thursday dinner and Friday lunch.

Darbar: daily Indian lunch buffet, except Friday; a la carte dinner.

PBAK Awards

NOV 4: Holiday Inn Hotel, 4 pm. Ambassador Alunap C. Glang will present awards to the winners of the first PBAK inter-commercial bowling league.

Buffet dinner. Admission: KD5 per person. For reservations phone Sara Macarimbang 4843447; Ojie Olor — 5634200; Cora Paras — 4897536.

PBAK Knock-out bowling tournament

NOV 11: 9 am to 9 pm. 300 Club. Single competition, open to men and women. Entrance fee: KD3.500 (members) and KD4 non-members. Winners will receive trophies.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

KTV 1

MORNING

9.00 Holy Quran
9.10 Good Morning
9.15 Dabdoob Al Musiqar: Cartoon serial
9.45 World News via Satellite
10.00 Abu Al Fulos: local serial
10.45 Good Morning
11.00 Wa Yabqa Al Amal: daily Arabic serial, starring Abeer Essa, Mohammad Qabshah, Shafiqah Tall, Tayseer Attiya.

12.00 News Summary
12.15 Variety Show featuring Tunisian folklore troupe

1.00 News Summary
1.05 Holy Quran/close down

EVENING

4.00 Holy Quran
4.15 World News via Satellite
4.45 Ra'ad Al Amlaq: cartoons
5.15 Tum Tek and Children
5.30 Eureka

6.00 La Ilaha Illah: historical serial. Starring: Laila Fawzi, Tayseer Fahmi, Rushwan Fuqiq, Huda Sultan.

7.00 News Summary
7.30 Agricultural Magazine

8.15 Songs

8.30 Good Evening
9.00 News in Arabic

9.35 Anfuwan Al Aiyah: Arabic serial, starring Jafar Saadi, Cassim Mohammad, Saima Oadir, Laila Mohammad, Sana Abdur Rehman.

10.45 Qadaya Mastiya: Focus on Theatre, prepared by Ahmad Abdulla Mustafa and presented by Huda Al Mubtaka.

12.00 News Summary
12.05 World News via Satellite

12.30 Holy Quran/close down

KTV 2

4.15 Holy Quran
4.24 Dinosaurs: cartoon serial
4.48 Special programme

to mark the retirement of handball player Ali Al Khans.

5.25 Handball Match

7.10 Diverses Underwater: "Orient Clipper-wreck." Divers salvage the ancient warship.

8.00 News in English

8.47 Five Miles Creek: "A Few More Surprises". Kite and Maggle help Jack to buy land.

9.30 Easy Street: Starring: Lori Anderson.

10.30 Secrets and Mysteries: exploring the human brain becomes a fascinating experience.

10.30 Edge of Darkness: police thriller. Detective Brian investigates the theft of plutonium from a US Army base.

11.30 News Summary

11.40 Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown

Please note that programmes and timings are liable to change without notice.

NIGHT CHEMIST

Kuwait

Al Andalus

Predator

Starring: Arnold Schwarzenegger

Al Salam

Al Omar Pharmacy

Awkaf Bldg., Fahd Al Salem St.

Al Salam

Awkaf Complex, Mubarak Al Kabir St.

Hawalli and Nagra

Al Zahra Pharmacy

Jarallah Bldg., Ibn Khaldoot St.

Salmiya and Rumailiya

Al Hiba Pharmacy

Fahad Abdul Rashid Bldg., Saleh Al Mubarak St.

Fahad and Ahmad

Al Sadaf Pharmacy

Faisal Dabbous Bldg., Makkah St.

Farwaniya

Al Yasmin Pharmacy

Jara Comm. Centre, No. 1, Main St.

Jahra

Al Zahra Pharmacy

New Market

Al Fahabi

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Business

Biggest merger ever between two non-oil US companies

Kraft agrees to \$13.1b buyout by Philip Morris

NEW YORK, Oct 31, (AP): Kraft Inc. said it has agreed to a \$13.1 billion buyout by Philip Morris Cos. Inc., apparently ending a short but intense hostile takeover fight in the biggest merger ever between two non-oil US companies.

In a joint statement issued yesterday, the two food giants said they reached a definitive agreement in which Philip Morris would boost its outstanding \$90 a share tender offer to \$106 for each of Kraft's outstanding shares.

If completed, the merger would be second in size only to the \$13.4 billion acquisition of Gulf Oil Corp. by what is now Chevron Corp., in 1984.

Still pending is a \$20.3 billion buyout proposal by the investment firm Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. for food and tobacco giant RJR Nabisco Inc.

Kraft shares closed at \$95.50, up \$2 a share, on Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. Philip Morris closed down 25 cents at \$94.75 a share.

Omani oil minister flies to Iran for oil talks

BAHRAIN, Oct 31, (Reuter): Omani Oil Minister Said Bin Ahmed Al Shanfari flew to Iran today to discuss ways of restoring stability to world oil markets, the Oman News Agency said.

The agency said Shanfari and his Iranian counterpart Ghobadzadeh would discuss resolutions taken at a meeting of oil ministers of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) in Riyadh on Oct 16.

Shanfari will "discuss the situation in the world oil market and ways of co-operation between OPEC and non-OPEC states to restore stability to the oil market and prices in the interest of all," the Oman News Agency said.

Output

GCC ministers called for a higher OPEC output ceiling to include Iraq on the understanding that all OPEC members stuck to their quotas.

Tehran rejected the new production pact setting OPEC output at 17,429 million barrels per day (BPD) because it would give Iraq quota parity with Iran.

OPEC's present output ceiling is 15.06 million BPD but Iraq is excluded because it rejects any quota less than Iran's.

The GCC economic and military alliance group OPEC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates with non-OPEC producers Bahrain and Oman.

Shanfari will deliver a message to Iranian President Ali Khamenei from Sultan Qaboos Bin Said on ways of cementing bilateral ties, the agency said.

China hopes to boost trade ties with Cuba

MEXICO CITY, Oct 31, (AP): Cuba and China, poised for a "spectacular increase" in trade, will show off exports at trade fairs in Havana and Beijing for the first time this year, the official Cuban news agency reported yesterday.

The Peoples Republic of China this week will display potential exports — from fine crafts to heavy industrial goods — at the international fair of Havana, a Prensa Latina report monitored in Mexico City said.

It is the first time that China has participated in the fair, a major economic event in Cuba that includes products from 24 countries, Prensa Latina said.

Goods

Cuba plans to display export goods, such as textiles, processed food, microsurgery tools and computer and electronic products, in China for the first time in early December, the agency said.

Prensa Latina said that the trade show exhibits have been set up "within the framework of an evident improvement of political and economic relations" between the two countries.

Since August and September when Communist parties from both countries exchanged visits, a dozen Chinese commercial missions have come to Havana to promote trade, the report said.

"In what will be the prelude to a spectacular increase of its trade, the Peoples Republic of China will display a new industrial sampling in Cuba at the international fair in Havana," the report said.

Trade between the two countries reached \$190 million in 1987, Prensa Latina said.

world food markets.

"Kraft's products provide an excellent complement to our existing product lines and position us to capitalise on marketing opportunities worldwide."

These products include some of the best known foods on US supermarket aisles, including Philadelphia cream cheese, Miracle Whip salad dressing, Sealesi and Breyer's ice creams and Velveeta cheese spread.

Philip Morris' products include Miller Beer, brands in its General Foods unit, such as Maxwell House Coffee, Jello and Kool-Aid, and tobacco products such as Marlboro, Parliament and Benson and Hedges cigarettes.

Assets

In a telephone interview, Maxwell said his company already had \$12 billion in bank loan financing in place, which combined with cash on hand was enough to complete the buyout.

He said Philip Morris had no plans to sell any major Kraft assets to raise cash for making

the debt payments and said the cash flow of the combined companies should be sufficient for debt service.

Maxwell also said that despite the enormous costs of paying off the huge debt, Philip Morris was expecting "good improvement over this year" in its earnings for 1989 and 1990.

The tender offer is to expire at midnight Nov 15 unless extended. The deal is subject to a majority of Kraft shares being tendered and federal antitrust clearance being given.

Maxwell said officials of both companies met on Friday in Chicago after making contacts to determine whether they could reach an agreement on a buyout price, and an agreement in principle was reached that night. The Kraft board of directors approved the buyout offer in a meeting on Sunday in New York, he said.

Richman and up to two other present members of the Kraft board of directors were expected to join the Philip Morris board of

directors, the release stated. Richman also was to be nominated as a vicechairman, responsible for plans and programmes aimed at maximising benefits from the joining of Kraft and General Foods.

Offer

Philip Morris' buyout offer had come amid an unprecedented frenzy of multibillion takeover bids in mid-October, including the RJR Nabisco offer, a \$5.23 billion hostile bid for Pillsbury Co. by Britain's Grand Metropolitan PLC, and a \$1.4 billion bid for West Point-Pepperell Inc. by rival textile maker Farley Inc.

The defensive restructuring that Kraft proposed after rejecting Philip Morris' initial offer had been viewed with scepticism by a number of industry analysts and takeover pros, many of whom believed it was largely a ploy to prompt a higher buyout offer.

If it undertook the plan, Kraft would have increased its debt tenfold, likely forcing the com-

pany to sell some of its core food businesses in order to pay down the billions in new debt.

Kraft has been restructuring for several years in an effort to shed its non-food operations.

In 1986, the company formed Premark International Inc. to spin off its consumer products operations. With the \$1.8 billion sale of its Duracell batteries unit this summer to a management group led by Kohlberg Kravis, Kraft returned to its roots as a food and food services concern. Philip Morris, for its part, has been attempting to reduce its earnings dependence on the profitable but unprofitable tobacco business. As part of that strategy, it acquired General Foods, the nation's biggest food processor for \$5.7 billion in 1985.

The combination of Kraft and General Foods would produce about \$20 billion in annual revenue, making Philip Morris the world's second-biggest food company after Switzerland's Nestle SA, which had revenue of about \$28 billion last year.

World Business Summary

Yugoslavia's inflation hits record 236.3pc

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct 31, (AP): Yugoslavia's consumer index in October rose by 19.1 per cent over September's mark, and annual inflation reached a record 236.3 per cent, the Federal Statistics Bureau announced today. The rapid rise of inflation in the second half of this year was due to massive price hikes after the government introduced an economic austerity programme at the end of May which also limited wages and devalued the national currency, the dinar by 23.9 per cent. The programme, designed to cope with Europe's highest inflation over the long term, lifted controls for about 60 per cent of goods and services which had been the subject of a price freeze since last November. The surge of inflation in October was mostly due to sharp increases in the prices of "vital staples and services affecting living standards," such as electricity, meat and bread, the bureau said. The unpopular austerity measures contributed to a further decline of living standards, which have fallen by half since 1980. Labour unrest also increased. A fresh wave of strikes and massive demonstrations hit this Communist country after the programme was implemented, as hundreds of thousands of people demanded higher wages and changes in the leadership. The government and the International Monetary Fund, which has helped in designing the austerity programme, have set an increase target of no more than 95 per cent for inflation by year's end.

The Statistics Bureau said, however, that inflation in October already reached 173.4 per cent when measured against December last year. An IMF mission is currently in Belgrade for its mid-term review of Yugoslavia's economy to establish how well the government was implementing the austerity programme.

Subroto to visit Norway

OSLO, Oct 31, (Reuter): OPEC Secretary-General Subroto is to visit Norway tomorrow and oil analysts said they expect him to try to persuade Oslo to keep supporting the organisation by restraining its North Sea oil production. Subroto, of Indonesia, will hold talks with Oil Minister Arne Oeien, government sources said. Norway, Western Europe's biggest oil producer after Britain, introduced a 7.5 per cent cut in planned production growth in February 1987. But Oilmin has threatened to drop the cuts unless OPEC restores internal discipline to boost weak prices. "There will certainly be an appeal to Norway to stay with the cut," said Geoff Pyne of Phillips and Drew in London.

"Norway has an important psychological role to play," Oeien said. Subroto had requested the visit in the middle of last week. It will be his first to Norway since he took office in July. "OPEC is about to have a critical meeting (on Nov 21 in Vienna)," Oeien told Reuters. "It is natural for (OPEC) to make contact before that, so that they know what reactions they can expect." OPEC is hoping to solve problems of huge overproduction by some organisation members, which has depressed crude prices and threatened a repeat of the 1986 oil price collapse. Oeien said he would not be surprised if Subroto visited other countries, such as Mexico, before the November gathering. Mexico has set some crude export limits in support of OPEC. "OPEC is increasingly looking for support to non-OPEC states," Phillips and Drew's Pyne said. "If Norway were to give it up, the chances of getting others into line would be very slim. Norway has, in that sense, a key role."

UAE deficit budget approved

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, Oct 31, (AP): The United Arab Emirates today announced its federal budget for 1988 with a deficit of 1.835 billion dirhams (\$500 million). The UAE cabinet approved a budget with an outlay of 14,255 billion dirhams (\$3,884 billion) against revenues estimated at 12,420 billion dirhams (\$3,384 billion), cabinet officials said. The \$500-million deficit represented a slight improvement from the 2,766 billion dirham (\$753 million) deficit of the preceding year. The UAE is a federation of seven emirates. The federal budget is financed by 50 per cent of the oil revenues of the seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Fujairah and Umm Al Quwain. Most of the funds come from Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the biggest oil producers. The UAE is a member of the 13-nation oil organisation, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The oil-rich Gulf state has been suffering from budget deficits since 1982, due to the falling trend in oil prices. This year's budget outlay was reduced by 166 million dirhams (\$45.23 million) as compared to the 14,421 billion dirhams (\$3,929 billion) of 1987.

Call to shelve planned price reforms

Leading Soviet economist urges military spending cuts

MOSCOW, Oct 31, (Reuter): A leading Soviet economist has urged the government to cut military spending and shelve planned price reforms of the kind which proved counterproductive in Poland.

"Our economy is sick," Stanislav Shatalin, a member of the Academy of Sciences, said in an interview published yesterday, warning that Soviet living standards had already fallen in real terms in the past two years.

He urged the government to learn from Poland's experience and postpone a price reform, planned for the start of the 1990s and expected to slash subsidies on food and other basic items.

At the same time, military spending should be cut if the government wanted to balance its budget and borrow from the West to build up production of

cars and other consumer goods. "The new economic mechanism has not yet formed and in the present conditions it is a naive and dangerous occupation to pull it by such a thin and sensitive thread as retail prices," he told Sotsialisticheskaya Industria.

It would also be difficult to honour pledges to compensate everyone fully for the price rises, he said.

"In Poland, a sharp increase in prices matched with payment of compensation had exactly the opposite result to the one they expected. The stimulus to work became even weaker."

In his outspoken critique of planned economic reform Shatalin said the government should curb defence spending if it wants to cut a 1989 budget deficit which has been officially forecast at 36 billion rubles (\$59 billion).

Provided economic reform had actually failed by an annual one per cent over the past two years if an allowance was made for inflation, which Soviet economists have recently begun to admit is a problem.

In the five years to 1986, it had been growing by an average one per cent or so, he said.

Goods

Goods

The goods produced would help soak up the 65-80 billion rubles (\$105-130 billion) of purchasing power which current consumer goods production is unable to satisfy.

Judging by articles and letters in the Soviet press, concern has been growing among the public for whom the Kremlin's perestroika restructuring programme has so far brought no improvements in living standards.

Consumption

Shatalin said consumption had actually fallen by an annual one per cent over the past two years if an allowance was made for inflation, which Soviet economists have recently begun to admit is a problem.

In the five years to 1986, it had been growing by an average one per cent or so, he said.

Shatalin also backed recently announced government plans to develop a consumer price index and said incomes should be made to rise in line with it.

In the 1989 budget, presented to the Supreme Soviet or parliament on Thursday, Finance Minister Boris Gorbachev pledged to boost food supplies.

As part of economic reform, factories and farms will have to deliver a smaller percentage of production to the state and several regions would go over to territorial self-financing.

Politburo member Alexander N. Yakovlev, Gorbachev's closest adviser on the Politburo, said last week that the economy turned out to be in worse shape than the leadership thought when it began the policy of perestroika, or reconstruction, three years ago.

Maxwell to buy Airline Guides

NEW YORK, Oct 31, (Reuter):

British media tycoon Robert Maxwell yesterday announced his first major US publishing deal, a \$750-million agreement to buy most of Dun and Bradstreet's Official Airlines Guides (OAG) division.

The division will be acquired by a newly-formed Pergamon Group Company. Maxwell and Dun and Bradstreet said in a joint statement they expected the sale to be completed by year's end.

The shareholders of these companies have benefited by the premiums that they are getting, and that money is used by those shareholders and put back into the market," Ruder said.

Companies can deduct from their tax bill the interest they pay to holders of bonds, including those that are used to finance mergers, but may not deduct the dividends they pay out.

"There is some pressure and some good to come out of a system where you do not distinguish between dividends and debt in terms of how a company is owned," he added.

But Ruder reaffirmed his opposition to imposing new government restrictions on corporate takeovers, saying mergers are beneficial to society.

Two recent merger attempts on Wall Street include the largest corporate takeover bid ever, in which Kohlberg Kravis Roberts

provider to the travel industry.

Maxwell, a Czechoslovakian-born socialist millionaire, owns the Maxwell Communication Corp., one of Europe's largest publishing empires and has been seeking for nearly two years to expand his media network into the United States.

It said its OAG division, which includes Thomas Cook, had an operating income of about \$65 million on revenue of about \$100 million in the year ending Dec 31, 1987.

The new company will be traded as Maxwell Official Airline Guides and include OAG's electronic information on airline schedules and its magazines relating to the travel industry. These include Frequent Flyer, Pocket Flying Guide and Travel Age.

Dun and Bradstreet also said it granted Pergamon an option to buy Thomas Cook Travel USA, an American travel agency group with 60 regional offices in the United States. Dun and Bradstreet bought it from Midland Bank in 1985.

Maxwell said he would favour more state regulation to restrict takeovers, but opposes stronger federal controls.

Maxwell said in the statement that "OAG is the world's leading information and related services

provider to the travel industry." Maxwell, a Czechoslovakian-born socialist millionaire, owns the Maxwell Communication Corp., one of Europe's largest publishing empires and has been seeking for nearly two years to expand his media network into the United States.

It said its OAG division, which includes Thomas Cook, had an operating income of about \$65 million on revenue of about \$100 million in the year ending Dec 31, 1987.

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ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS

- A TVS group company
- Computer peripherals industry — fastest growing
- No gestation period — commercial production commenced
- Best international collaborations
- Vast export potential
- Listing at all major stock exchanges
- Tax benefits — 80CC, 80L, 80M and Wealth Tax exemptions

JPMorgan Chase

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

ARAB TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1988

International Bond Highlights

London — Continental Illinois Ltd said it is marketing a novel 140 mn dlrs floating-rate note backed by a diversified portfolio of bank loans used in US leveraged buyouts. (RTXG 1245).
 Zurich — Japan's Kyushu Electric Power Co. is issuing a 200 mn Swiss franc, seven-year, 4-1/2 pct straight bond priced at 100-1/2 pct, lead manager Swiss Bank Corp. said. (RTVX 0914).
 London — Swedish Export Credit Corporation is issuing a 70 mn dlrs Eurobond due December 1, 1989 paying 8-1/2 pct and priced at 100.825 pct, lead manager Morgan Stanley International said. (RTYA 1349).
 London — C. Itoh Finance (Europe) PLC is issuing a 10 billion yen Eurobond due November 9, 1992 paying five pct and priced at 101-5/8 pct, lead manager Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd said. (RTYS 1438).
 London — The Northern Rock Building Society is issuing a 40 mn sfr subordinated Eurobond due November 26, 2000 paying 11-3/8 pct and priced at 101-1/4 pct, lead manager Baring Brothers and Co Ltd said. (RTZC 1523).
 Zurich — Intershop Holding AG plans a 100 mn Swiss franc 10-year warrant bond, with a coupon indication of between 2-1/4 and 2-3/4 pct, chief executive Jacques Mueller said. (RTXF 1229).

Interbank Rates

	CALL	ONE MONTH	THREE MONTHS
LDN	12-11-7/8	12 11-15/16	12-1/8 12
FFT	4.50/60	4.70/75	4.90/95
PAR	7-11/16 13/16	7-3/4 7/8	8-1/8
ZUR	1-5/8 1-7/8	3-3/8 3-5/8	3-3/4
BRX	3.75	7-3/16 3/16	7-1/4 5/16
RON	10-3/8 10-7/8	10-1/2 11	11-3/8 11-7/8
AMS	5.18/31	5.21/31	5.25/35
TOK	3.9375 4.0000	4.1250 1875	4.2500 3125
ECU	7.25 7.50	7.37 7.50	7.50 7.62

Interest Rates

Period	Bld	Offered
1 month	7	7-3/8
3 months	6-11/16	7-3/16
6 months	6-9/16	7-1/16
1 year	6-9/16	7-1/16

BOMBAY

PR. CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE	GLINDIA	79	77.50	76.50	NICO	650	655	640
ACC	277	270	276.50	GRASIN	78.50	78.50	79	901	880	865
ASIA PAINT	216.25	215	213.75	GSFC	141.25	131	138.75	OKRAY	40	39
BAJAJ AUTO	373.75	370	367.50	HIND LEVER	84	84	83	PEICO	33.50	30
BAR. RAYON	300	290	300	HINDALCO	126	125	123	PFIZER	78	74
BON. DYEING	136.50	134	133	HINDCOCA	111.25	111.25	110	PRE-AUTO	48	49
BR. BOND	115	111	112	HINDMOTOR	30.50	30.50	29.50	RAYHOND	61	58
BSE INDEX	679.34	675.38	675.10	ORG	41	40	41	RELIANCE	174	167
CENTURYSPG	1315	1290	1280	INDRAYAN	80	79.50	79	SIEMENS	107	108
COLGATE	310	300	302.50	INDROL	264.50	262.50	268.75	SPIC	52.50	51.50
DEEPAKPENT	43	41.50	39.50	ITC	56	52	54	STONILLS	322.50	310
EI. HOTEL	55	52.50	50	JOSYNT	85	81	82.75	TATA PWR	335	325
ESKATEF	145	142.50	145	L AND T	128	126	124	TATACHEM	102	102
ESSAR	23.50	23.50	23	MARINORA	99	96	98	TELCO	710	707.50
GAR. POLY	96.25	96.25	95.75	MASTERSH	17	16.25	16.50	TISCO	972.50	967.50
GE. SHIP	39.50	39.25	39.50	MATHER PL.	80	75	78.50	VOLTAS	430	430

FRANKFURT

STOCK	LAST PR-CLOSE
BBG	189.2 185.6
ALLIANZ VR	1732.0 1758.0
BADEMEISER	181.2 180.3
BASF	285.0 286.8
BAYER	301.2 306.0
BAYER BHP	384.0 383.0
BAYER VER	377.0 385.0
BASF	323.5 322.0
BASF	413.0 417.5
BAYER	249.5 251.0
CONTI GUM	268.0 270.0
DAIMER BEN	738.5 768.0
DEUTSC BANK	540.5 544.0
DLW	590.0 591.5
DRESDNER B	302.0 308.5
DT MARCO	152.0 154.5
FAT INDEX	558.75 540.68
FEDEMBURG	288.1 282.0
GOLDSCHMID	360.5 340.5
HARPER	396.0 399.0
HOECHST AG	301.8 305.7
HOESCH	167.5 169.9
HORTEN	207.0 209.5
HUSSEL MLD	471.5 476.0
KALI SALZ	155.1 157.0
KARSTADT	452.5 463.0
KAUFHOF	613.0 618.5
KLOECK N	138.5 136.5
KLOECK W	101.5 102.0
LINDE	710.0 718.0
LUFTHANSA	154.0 155.5
MAR	207.0 211.8
MANNESM	187.9 191.0
MERCEDES	626.0 632.0
METALLGES	342.0 340.0
MINDORF PF	413.0 414.0
MORSK NYD	27.00 26.50
PHILIP KDN	620.0 629.0
PORSCHE	580.0 580.0
PREUSSAG	178.0 177.5
PIR	225.2 250.5
REINMETAL	352.5 353.0
RHE	244.5 243.5
SALAMANDER	292.0 294.0
SCHERING	561.0 566.0
SEL	291.0 295.0
SIEMENS	490.0 497.0
THYSEN	170.0 174.0
VARTA	314.5 316.0
VEB	285.5 270.0
VEN	160.8 159.4
VOISCHEN	309.0 316.6

TOKYO

STOCK	LAST PR-CLOSE	MITSUB CP	1200	1200
AIJINMOTO	2550	2570	MITSUB EST	2550
AKAI ELEC	585	570	MITSUB NY	1020
AOKI	1010	1010	MITSUI CO	907
ASAH GLS	1860	1820	MITSUKOSHI	1940
ASAH OPT	669	670	MITSUMI EL	920
BANK TOKYO	1540	1520	MICHIMON	1100
BRIDGESTON	1230	1230	NIHON CMMT	970
CANON	1270	1308	NIKKO SEC	1640
CASIO COMP	1200	1190	NIP ELEC	1800
CHUGAI PHM	1400	1400	NIP KOKKAN	823
CITIZEN W	780	784	NIP OIL	1380
D-ICHI KAN	3100	3020	NIP STEEL	850
DAI NIP PT	2640	2630	NIP YUSEN	836
DAI NIP SC	710	862	NISSA SEC	3460
DAI NIP TO	765	750	OBIA CO	810
DAICEL	797	798	OLYMPUS	1020
DAIMI R	1980	1990	PENTA OCM	1090
DAIMI SEC	2220	2200	PIONEER	2900
EBRA MPE	991	1000	RENGOM	861
ETSAI	1820	1840	RTCON	1040
FUJITSU	1460	1510	SANKEY	1850
FUJI BANK	3080	3050	SANTO ELEC	687
FUJI PHOTO	3050	3050	SEIYU ST	1980
FUJISAWA	1570	1580	SEKISUI PB	1790
FUJITA CP	810	809	SHARP	1010
HITACHI	1500	1520	SHISEIDO	1450
HONDA MOT	1990	2000	SONY	5990
ISETAN	1980	1980	SUMITOMO	1180
ITO YOKADO	3950	3870	TAISEI	1160
JAP SYN	999	1000	TAISHO NR	1250
JAPAN AIR	12800	12900	TAKEDA CH	0
KAJIMA	1730	1740	TEIJII	0
KANSAI EL	3750	3750	TKO NEW IX	156.44
KAO SOAP	1570	1560	TOE M	0
KAWASAKI H	850	857	TOKYO M	0
KAWASAKI S	1050	1050	TOKYO GAS	0
KIRIN BREW	1720	1720	TOKY IND	0
KOHATSU	872	879	TOSHIBA EL	0
KUBATO LTD	890	910	TOTO	0
KYOCERA	4600	4600	TOYO KOGO	763
MAKITA EL	1390	1380	TOYOTA MOT	0
MARU	2700	2690	YAMAHA	0
MATSUTA EI	2240			

BUSINESS

Central banks intervene to prop up currency

Dollar falls to 4-month low, gold edges up

LONDON, Oct 31. (Reuter): The dollar fell to its lowest in four months today on worries about the US economy ahead of the Nov. 8 presidential elections and dealers said the American and Japanese central banks intervened to prop it up.

The US Federal Reserve Board was said by New York dealers to have bought dollars when America's currency slipped below 124.80 Japanese yen. The Bank of Japan intervened in earlier Asian trading.

The Fed's action brought the dollar back up to trade just above 125 yen. It fetched around 1.7750 West German marks.

The dollar has not been below 125 yen since June 10. Dealers say it is weaker now, after rallying in the summer, because of renewed concern about America's huge trade and budget deficits.

Value

Gold also reflected market nervousness and firms in value. It was set in London's bullion market at \$41.35 after Friday's closing \$41.40.

Wall Street stocks were slightly lower, partly in response to the weak dollar, and in early New York trading the Dow Jones

Industrial Average was down seven at 2,143.

"The dollar is likely to continue falling unless strong concerted intervention emerges, though such intervention is unlikely around these levels," said Tsutomu Tsunashima, chief dealer at Yasuda Trust and Banking in Tokyo.

Speculative selling as well as selling by some small Japanese life insurers were the immediate reasons for today's dollar decline in Tokyo.

But dealers said longer term bearishness about the dollar reflected pessimism on whether the huge trade and budget deficits of the United States will be reduced sharply enough.

Higher

In the stock markets, Tokyo shares ended modestly higher as investors cautiously pushed the index up for the sixth consecutive session, brokers said. The 225-share Nikkei index firms 21.53 points to 27,982.54.

The FTSE index of 100 British blue chips was up 0.7 points at 1859.6 points at midsession.

The pound sterling, which rose last week in reaction to improved British September trade figures,

began firmer today at 51.7770 and 3,143.8 marks after finishing Friday at 51.7685 and 3,1400 marks.

Earlier

West German shares were easier in quiet trading. French stock markets were closed because of a public holiday.

Hong Kong shares closed higher in active trading with the Hang Seng index ending 12.94 points higher at 2,627.41.

In Sydney, the national share market finished the day firmer with the Australian All-Ordinaries 3.4 points higher at 1,584.9.

In London equities declined in late afternoon trading after a lower opening on Wall Street, and at 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 was a net 11.8 points down at 1,846.6 after opening slightly firmer at 1,859.1.

Lower

Dealers said stock prices were vulnerable to a fall because most operators were happy to keep out of the market ahead of tomorrow's autumn statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson.

"Volume has been much lower today than of late because of

Lawson's speech tomorrow, so there was little resistance to going down after Wall Street's early fall," one trader said.

Lawson's statement is due at 1530 GMT tomorrow and traditionally covers government spending, balance of payments and growth forecasts.

Traders expect Lawson to reiterate his desire to see UK interest rates remain high to curb inflationary pressure, something which would be well received by the government.

"The vast majority of people are resigned to interest rates remaining high for some time so they will be more interested in Lawson's inflation forecast," one analyst said. He anticipated that the chancellor will predict inflation will peak early next year and decline to around 4-1/2 to five per cent by the end of 1989.

Spending

Andrew Smith, economist at Alexander Laing and Cruckshank, thought UK inflation would peak at around seven per cent in early 1989 and that the markets would take it badly if the chancellor forecast anything over five per cent by the end of next year.

"On a normal day a statement by the well-respected London Business School would have moved prices but everyone is waiting to see what Lawson says," one equity trader said.

GEC was by far the most active stock today, with nearly 13 million shares traded for a 5p rise in the share price to 176p on talk of its cash reserves make it vulnerable to a bid.

Smith also said he will be watching closely for any indication Lawson may give on departmental government spending. He reasoned this could indicate the level of likely public sector wage settlements, which taken together with private sector wage increases would be an inflation factor.

Lawson is also expected to forecast a current account gap of between £11 and 12 billion for next year.

Dealers noted the latest London Business School (LBS) survey which gave a rosy outlook for the UK economy, but said it had little effect on equity market sentiment. LBS forecast the current account gap would narrow to £1.5 billion in 1989 and that inflation would fall to five per cent by the end of 1989.

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Tokyo money brokers scramble in brisk trading as heavy selling pressure accelerated the dollar's fall below the 125.50 yen level for the first time since June 14, despite intervention by the Bank of Japan. (Reuter wirephoto)

Al Khalid for Iraq

KUWAIT, Oct 31. (KUNA): Kuwait's Commerce and Industry Minister Faisal Abdul Razak Al Khalid left here today for Iraq as the head of a delegation to attend the opening of the Baghdad international fair.

He told KUNA that Kuwait participated in this fair, due to open tomorrow, with a pavilion that displays products of 25 companies. Al Khalid noted that the figure is a new record compared to previous Kuwaiti participation.

The minister said that Kuwait had constantly participated in the Baghdad fair to affirm its keenness on promoting trade exchange among the Arab countries.

Agreement

Al Khalid said that he will sign an agreement for overland transport with Iraq which will give a boost to bilateral economic and commercial relations.

He will also discuss with Iraqi officials on the possibility of purchasing cereals, particularly barley, from Iraq.

The minister pointed out that the fair, in which 62 countries are taking part, is this year celebrating its silver jubilee.

Latin American leaders to seek urgent

talks with US on debt woes after Reagan

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay, Oct 31. (Reuter): The presidents of seven Latin American nations said today they would seek urgent talks with the next US administration on their debt burden, drugs and the need for economic development.

In a "declaration of Uruguay" issued at the end of a three-day summit in this Atlantic coast resort, the presidents said a conflict of interests and differing points of view had prevented full and fair co-operation between the two Americas in the past few years.

In implicit rejection of many of the policies of President Reagan, they said there was a need "to encourage a climate of co-operation and understanding."

Problems

"To achieve this we propose immediate dialogue on the political, economic and social problems we face," the declaration said.

The document—signed by the heads of state of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Peru and Venezuela—said the developed world in general would be asked to help the region reverse a decline in economic growth suffered in the 1980s.

A key to this is establishment of new mechanisms to reduce the region's \$420-billion foreign debt and the interest paid on it. In a time of boom, extra earnings may often be spent disproportionately on imports, and so raise fears that Britain may move into the red.

Trends

This is why the markets received the Chancellor's 1988 rate cuts with relatively little enthusiasm: in effect they represented a boost to earnings, and contributed to widening the trade gap. To curb such spending on imports, Nigel Lawson was recently cut disposable incomes by raising interest rates.

Other less vital statistics also attract more than their normal attention if the market is particularly concerned about overheating in the economy leading to inflation. These are producer prices, oil prices and house prices.

Protectionism

The document said the seven countries would also campaign against trade protectionism in the industrial world, which had robbed Latin America of the richest markets for its produce.

Trade within the region is also to be encouraged within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) to create a

regional common market.

The declaration stressed the need for concerted action within the region and in consuming countries against international drug trafficking.

It asked for more financial aid from developed countries to meet before the end of this year in Rio de Janeiro and prepare the ground for a new dialogue with creditors based on a Latin American plan to reduce debt principal and interest payments.

"Without debt reduction there can be no solution to the overall problem," Sarney said.

Debt reduction schemes mean commercial banks taking a loss on their Third World loans, and the communiqué proposed that creditor nations should study tax concessions and changes in banking regulations to help banks soften the blow.

The Rio talks, which will be preceded by a technical meeting there on Nov. 21, will also discuss a plan whereby Latin American countries will give concessionary payment terms to other countries owing them money in the region.

"We will in this way have the moral and political authority to demand the same terms from our industrial creditors," Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said.

The presidents singled out French President Francois Mitterrand for praise over his proposal in the United Nations last month for a new mechanism to write off part of the Third World debt.

Mitterrand proposed a new fund financed by Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) which would buy up this debt at a discount, a plan which the presidents saw as recognising the need for urgent action.

"Restrictive measures, inconsistent with the GATT, are limiting access of our products to major markets and distorting the Uruguay round," the communiqué said.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Tender No. S 2005

Tender's Internal No. 236/88

Concerned party: Kuwait Oil Company

Requirements: Supply of Tri-Ethylene Glycol

Relevant fee: KD.30

Initial guarantee: 2% of offer's value

Closing date: 12.00 noon, Sunday, 4.12.88

Tender No. D 2003

Tender's Internal No. 237/88

Concerned party: Kuwait Oil Company

Requirements: Supply of fire water pumps with diesel & electric drivers

Relevant fee: KD.50/-

Initial guarantee: 2% of offer's value

Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 11.12.88

Tender No. MT/14/88

Tender's Internal No. 227/88

Concerned party: Petrochemical Industries Co.

Requirements: Supply of 400,000 kg dehydrated sodium carbonate

Relevant fee: KD.20/-

Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value

Closing date: 12 noon, Tuesday, 6.12.88

Tender No. L.P.B. J12-88/88

Tender's Internal No. 227/88

Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works

Requirements: Maintenance of water & sanitary sewer networks in Sabab Hospital

Relevant fee: KD.30/-

Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value

Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88

Tender No. RE/197

Tender's Internal No. 231/88

Concerned Party: Ministry of Public Works

Requirements: Maintenance of Roads, Yards & Government Establishments in 1st. Geographical Area

Relevant Fee: KD.75/-

Initial Guarantee: 5% of offer's value

Closing Date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88

Qualified Tenderers:

1. Al Masaed Trdg. & Contg. Co.

2. Middle East Construction Co. (M.E.C.C.)

3. Al Maza Trdg. & Contg. Co.

4. Al Mutsawa, Al Sarraf & Partner Contg. Materials & Contg. Co.

5. Al Burda Trdg. & Contg. Co.

6. Al Nasralla Building Contg. & Land Transport Co.

7. Al Suraidan Trdg. Co.

8. Al Tashyed Inter. Group Contg. Co.

9. Al Mashaal Trdg. & Contg. Co.

10. Saad Al Boos Trdg. & Contg. Co.

11. Rawabi Al Shaam Gen. Contg. Co.

12. Kuwait Burhan Gen. Trdg. & Contg. Co.

13. Gold Said Trdg. & Contg. Co.

Tender No. RE/198

Tender's Internal No. 230/88

Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works

Requirements: Maintenance of water & sanitary sewer networks in Sabab Hospital

Relevant fee: KD.30/-

Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value

Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88

N.B. This tender is open for contractors classified in 2nd, 3rd & 4th categories of airconditioning works.

Tender No. P/S/11/88/88

Tender's Internal No. 230/88

Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works

Requirements: Maintenance of water & sanitary sewer networks in Sabab Hospital

Relevant fee: KD.30/-

Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value

Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.

AUSTRIA

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT COMMEMORATING PRESIDENT WALDHEIM'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

Co-operation with all nations

Neutrality: corner-stone of Austria's foreign policy

AUSTRIA lies on the border between the two political blocs which were formed following the disintegration of the wartime alliance against National Socialist Germany and its allies.

Austria's fate, its development as an independent state, have been determined by the interests of the wartime allies, the conflicts between the two power blocs during the cold war and their efforts to achieve political and economic, if not ideological co-existence.

After Austria's sovereignty was restored, this development continued against a background of international political stability assured by the Austrians' sense of commitment to their country's continued existence. Austria's present position in the world is the result both of its political and economic viability and a first distinct sign of the detente in East-West relationship afforded in 1955 by the Austrian State Treaty.

Today, the rest of the world can rely on Austria to pursue an active peace policy by means of independent decisions in the field of foreign affairs; it can rest assured that Austria will play its part in efforts to ensure world-wide detente and contribute to any other humanitarian cause.

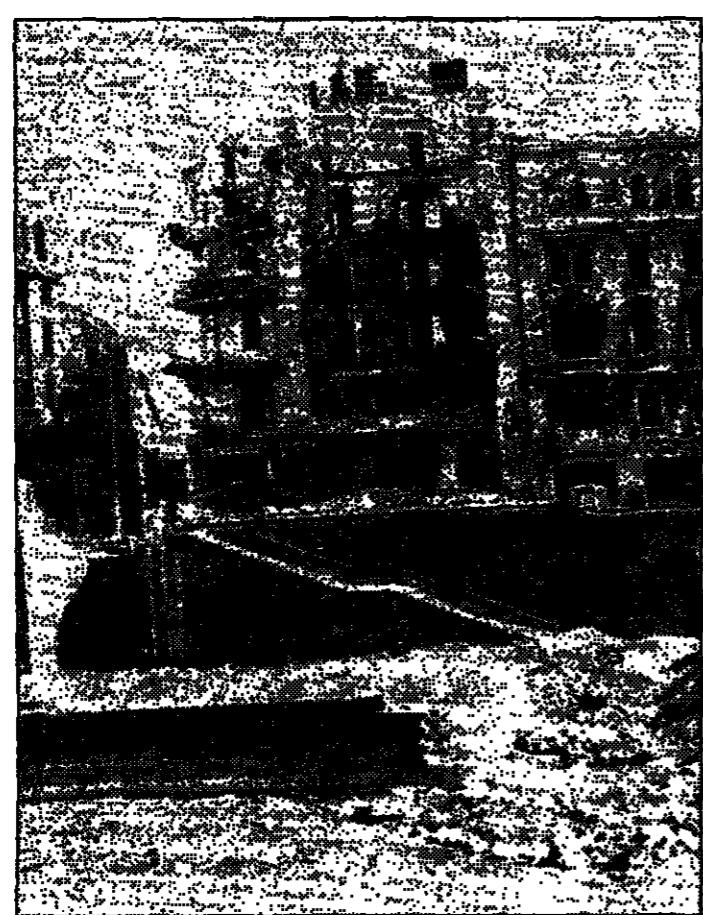
This is because Austria has become a stable political factor in the heart of Europe. It regained its independence in 1945 and became a sovereign state again through the Austrian State Treaty of 1955. When the allied occupation came to an end, the parliament in Vienna took account of the country's geographical, political and economic position and decided on a policy of permanent neutrality.

Since then, Austria's foreign policy has been primarily one of neutrality, subject to a precise and completely independent assessment of the demands of neutrality, Austria is anxious to participate in any form of international co-operation, both within Europe and on a world-wide scale. Co-operation of this kind averts the threat of isolation in the field of foreign policy.

The idea of Austrian neutrality or freedom from military alliance had first been considered for a variety of reasons in different political situations between the wars, but in view of the weight of opinion in favour of union with Germany, no Austrian government at the time had formulated explicit plans to proclaim neutrality.

But now, following the annihilating defeat of fascism, the kind of large-scale territorial ambitions surviving the Habsburg monarchy and transformed during the Nazi era along more modern lines had, like the Anschluss idea, become obsolete.

Between the wars many people had doubted Austria's economic viability, but this was the case no longer and Austrians had come to realise that a



War-ravaged Vienna in 1945



... and Vienna today.

small state can also make an active, positive contribution to peaceful co-existence. In addition to all this, Austria's position had been transformed by the allied occupation and the conflict between East and West.

Change

This change in Austria's political position had been recognised at an early date and attention had been drawn to it particularly by post-war Austrian heads of state. In addition to this, the Socialist Party had decided at its party conference in October 1947 to work towards Austrian neutrality, although other party and government representatives had also spoken out in favour

of freedom from military alliance or neutrality.

The international situation had forced Austrians to realise that in order to attain full sovereignty they would have to maintain voluntarily this stalemate which was also reflected in the Austrian state of affairs by the allied occupation controls.

Characteristic of the Austrian standpoint was the answer of State Secretary Bruno Kriesky to the American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who drew attention in October 1947 to work towards Austrian neutrality, although other party and government representatives had also spoken out in favour

Austria's permanent neutrality, voluntarily assumed, guaranteed by no outside power, and subject to no interpretation other than within the framework of current international law is the corner-stone of Austria's foreign policy and her political life.

security represented, by an alliance with a powerful country, membership of any existing system was unacceptable and impossible for Austria; it would violate one of the principles that had formed the basis of Austrian policy since 1945, namely that national unity must be preserved. Membership of any such alliance would inevitably mean that the country would be divided.

On May 15, 1955 the foreign ministers of the four major powers and Austria signed the State Treaty which restored Austria's complete sovereignty. When documents of ratification had been deposited in Moscow by the signatory states and the last allied soldier had left Austrian territory, the Austrian parliament approved the federal constitutional law on the neutrality of Austria on October 26, 1955.

Co-operation

The obligations imposed by Austria's neutrality are clearly defined. They require adherence to the laws on neutrality set out in the Hague Convention of 1907 in the event of war and, during peace-time, the avoidance of any commitments which might prejudice strict observation of the convention's terms.

On the other hand, Austria has to chart its own policy of neutrality and bears sole responsibility for ensuring that this complies with international law, while at the same time asserting Austria's independence and territorial integrity. In this way Austria has established a pattern of neutral policy which, while similar to that of other neutral states, even identical in some aspects, is nevertheless different.

Austrian neutrality, constitutionally guaranteed and internationally recognised, is military neutrality and means independence from the major military and political blocs.

It is neutrality on the part of the state and not of the individual citizen; there is no question of ideological or economic neutrality. The possibility of working together with other states in the framework of the international organisations is by no means ruled out; indeed, such co-operation is one of the principal supports and at the same time one of the main duties of Austrian neutrality. This is why the commitments that Austria has accepted as a

neutral country have led it to increase its economic co-operation with the other countries of Europe rather than otherwise.

Austria's permanent neutrality, voluntarily assumed, guaranteed by no outside power, and subject to no interpretation other than within the framework of current international law by the bodies designed for that purpose in the Federal Constitution, has since its declaration in 1955 been an integral component of the country's political life.

In a 1973 public opinion poll, for example, 90 per cent of those asked, a representative cross-section of the population, held that permanent neutrality brings Austria more advantages than disadvantages, 80 per cent that they feel safer in a neutral state than in an alliance, and 76 per cent that the high esteem with which the country is regarded by others is thanks to its neutral status.

Austria's neutrality is an armed neutrality, and the country subscribes without reservation to the concept of military national defence. The credibility of the will for self-defence is an indispensable factor in the securing of peace. Those responsible for shaping Austrian foreign policy are at one with public sentiment at large in adhering to the view that preservation of the coun-



Dr. Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria since 1986.

try's permanent neutrality must constitute the foundation of its foreign policy.

The objectives of this foreign policy were defined in December 1972 by Rudolf Kirchschläger (President from 1974 to 1986) when he was still foreign minister: the preservation and constant invigoration of that

unqualified sovereignty which is the prerequisite for any neutrality policy; constructive collaboration in a European and world-wide peace policy; an increase in the fulfilment of those tasks with which Austria can serve the community of nations in full awareness of the fact that a reasonable interest

by the rest of the world in the existence of neutral Austria represents a very important element in the country's security.

Peacekeeping role in world affairs

WHEN an international United Nations force was established in 1956 to carry out police duties in the Middle East, individual Austrian citizens were put under private contract with the United Nations to serve with the force.

This marked the start of a long tradition of Austrian participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Austrian units are at present involved in a second United Nations peacekeeping mission, this time in the Middle East.

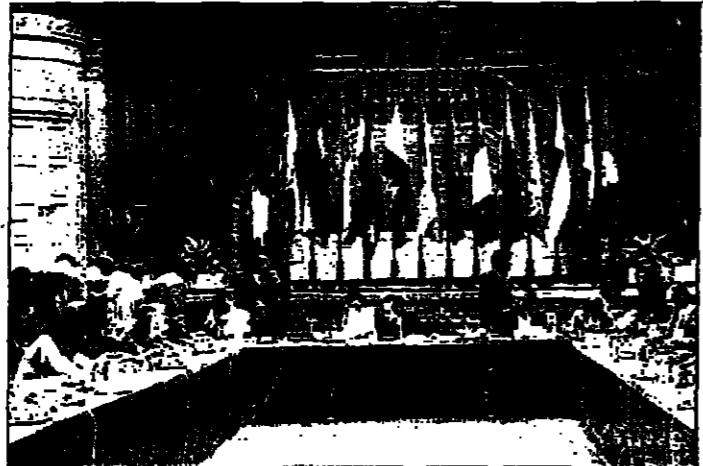
When Israeli troops advanced as far as the Suez Canal in the course of the Six Day War in 1967, Austria was among the countries to which the then United Nations Secretary-General U-Thant, turned with a request for Army officers to serve as UN observers along the ceasefire line.

Austria replied by sending eight officers who took up positions on both the Israeli and Egyptian sides of the ceasefire line in early 1968.

After the Middle East conflict had broken out anew and a further ceasefire agreed on, it became clear that larger UN contingents would prove necessary to supervise the ceasefire line. In answer to a request from the United Nations, Austria despatched some 600 volunteers from the Austrian federal armed forces at the end of 1973 to serve first in Egypt and later in the buffer zone between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights.

In Damascus recently, President Kurt Waldheim repeated Austria's call for Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories in talks with the Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

Austria: an international meeting-place



An international conference in progress.

DURING the Second World War already Austria exiles, like the Social Democrat Julius Deutsch, made suggestions that the United Nations should have their headquarters in Austria, and in 1945 the Austrian international lawyer Josef L. Kunz, writing in the "American Journal of International Law", proposed Vienna as an eminently suitable centre for the activities of the United Nations inasmuch as he recalled the role that the city had played during the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The idea was also as early as November 1945 receiving consideration in Austria itself.

The length of time before Austria was finally admitted to the United Nations, the country's peripheral situation, and the fact that here none of the main global languages was the vernacular made long and intensive efforts necessary before the objective of giving Vienna a secure position as one of the UN's three official seats was achieved.

Two major UN organisations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Organisation for Industrial Development (UNIDO) have since 1957 and 1967 respectively settled in Vienna permanently. In addition a number of the UN Secretariat's units have been moved from Geneva and from New York to Vienna since the Vienna Inter-

national Centre, built by Austria for the international organisations, was in August 1979 ceremonially consigned to the United Nations and IAEA.

As mentioned, Vienna has now become, after the UN Secretariat's decision to upgrade and reorganise its Vienna headquarters and the units subordinate to it, one of the United Nations' three official seats.

The capital's importance as the seat of international organisations is underlined by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) having had their headquarters in Vienna since 1963 and 1976. The International Institute for

Applied Systems Analysis (IASA) too has since 1979 been sited at Laxenburg, close to the city.

Vienna has moreover become a centre for the codification and development of international law. Since 1961 all UN conferences on this subject have been held here. It must also be put on record that the United Nations' two large-scale conferences, the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (1979) and the 2nd United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (1982), took place in Vienna.

Austria and its Federal capital have through this increased inclusion in the UN's

conference activities become firmly fixed in the mind of the community of nations. Conscious of the fact that this is an active contribution to its security policy, not simply a matter of prestige, Austria has repeated the offer of its good services whenever there arose the question of a suitable place for bilateral or multilateral encounter.

The numerous rounds of negotiations held between representatives from the Greek and Turkish Cypriot population groups and disarmament talks, such as SALT or MBFR, demonstrate that Austria is in this field, just as in the case of American-Soviet summit meetings, in a position to perform an active, positive function.

Thus, numerous historic meetings have taken place in Austria: US President John F. Kennedy and Soviet party leader Nikita Krushchev met in Vienna in 1961, their successors Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in 1979; US President Gerald Ford met Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat, and Chancellor Bruno Kriesky met PLO leader Yasser Arafat. During the ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty US Secretary of State George Shultz and the then Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko held talks in Vienna in May 1985.

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Collect a wealth of memories

Every region of Austria has something to offer

AUSTRIA, the country in the heart of Europe. This small federal republic, once a great monarchy, has remained one of the cultural centres of Europe.

Austria's nine provinces have something of everything to offer: immense alpine glaciers, extensive woodlands, fertile farmland, wide river valleys, rolling plains and shimmering lakes. And in such a setting, Alpine villages, small towns with medieval charm and exciting cities.

In Austria, art and music form part of everyday life. Here genuine folklore is just as much at home as masterpieces and classical art.

The opera houses and concert halls bring the best conductors, the best orchestras and the best singers and soloists to Austria. If they do not happen to live here already,

A variety of festivals, museums, interesting exhibitions and galleries enrich the many-sided cultural life of Austria.

The Austrian in general enjoys the lighter side of life. If he does not happen to be a musician himself, at least he enjoys dancing; and if he is not an expert in any one of the arts, he certainly understands the art of living.

He values his tradition but remains open-minded to innovations. He understands what it means to look after the beauty that nature has given him.

Austrian cooking is international and that is exactly what is so special about it. Every part of the old monarchy has contributed the best of its culinary traditions. Even "nouvelle cuisine" draws on

tradition in Austria, transforming age-old recipes into wholesome, easily digestible dishes.

In Austria it's only a short step from sightseeing to active participation in winter sports.

and the visitor can take full advantage of down-hill and cross-country skiing, ice-skating, Alpine curling, ski-bobbing, tobogganing, or just

enjoying snow, fun and "apres-ski." Expert skiers as well as beginners will find excellent pistes and the best facilities possible offered by most resorts.

The holiday-maker will find that he or she can collect a wealth of memories to be cherished without getting up fantastic heights or travelling enormous distances. Every region of Austria has its own store of natural beauty waiting to be discovered, savoured and enjoyed.

Quality service from Doka

FORMWORK is the material required for giving shape to any structure that is built with concrete cast-in-place.

As this is the method employed in constructing modern buildings in Kuwait as well a Doka branch office was established in 1978 to introduce modern formwork technology into the local market.

Since then a major part of Kuwait's bigger contractors have been successfully making use of the Doka formwork systems.

In 1988, the basis of Doka's success continues to be the

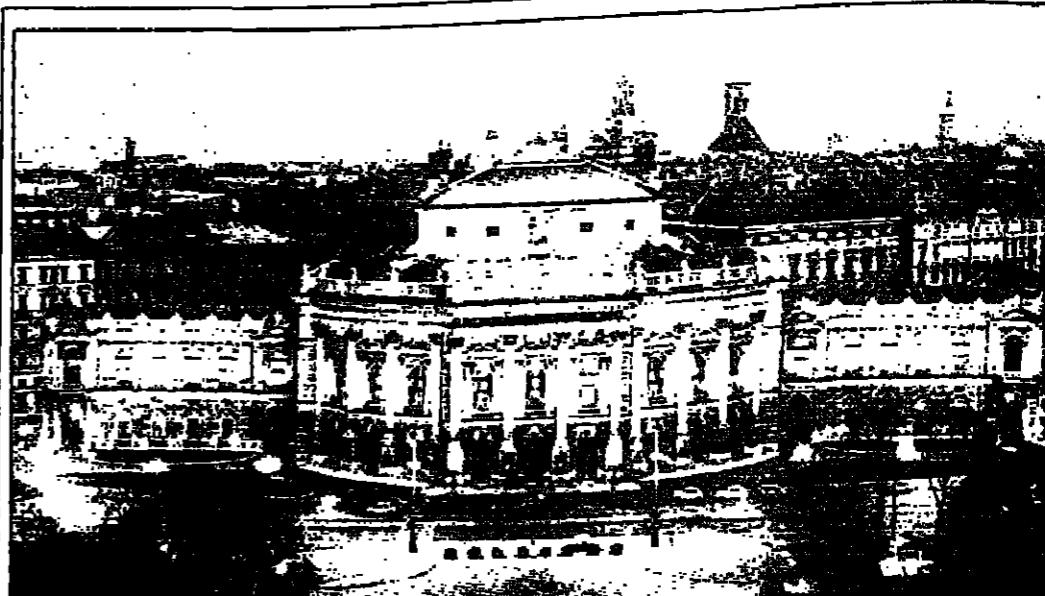
superior product quality, the prompt customer advice, the capability of immediate ex-stock delivery and the high standard of on-site-service.

The branch office in Kuwait is part of a world-wide sales network and service organisation with headquarters in Amstetten, Austria, where production of all Doka items takes place.

Doka offers a complete range of formwork systems comprising wall- and climbing formwork, automatic climbing formwork, dam formwork and formwork for all kinds of slabs.

Most of Kuwait's major projects like motorway bridges, commercial and residential complexes and housing projects were constructed with Doka formwork.

The most notable ones are the conference centre complex and various housing projects and the latest one is the big Al Quraish Project, currently under construction.



The Burgtheater, Vienna. There are over 350 museums in the country to prove that there is no shortage of culture here.

In Austria, culture is part of everyday life

official seat of the United Nations.

In Austria culture is part of everyday life. In Innsbruck, the visitor can go shopping through medieval arcades; in Salzburg, he can listen to music in the same room where Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart played for the Archbishop; and in Vienna, the finest ballrooms are in the Imperial Palace or the Opera.

A

whole era of pre-history (c. 800-400 BC) has been labelled by scholars "Hallstatt Civilisation" after the Upper Austrian town of Hallstatt.

Amphitheatres and temples have survived from Roman times; from the Middle Ages, imposing castles, fortified churches and the grandeur of that richly ornate Gothic style of which St. Stephen's cathedral in Vienna is a prime example.

The

magnificence of the

Holy Roman Emperors is reflected in Renaissance works of art such as the tomb of Emperor Maximilian in Innsbruck, and the splendour of the church in the vast and glorious Baroque masterpieces like Salzburg cathedral or the abbey of Melk and Admont.

Baroque and Rococo buildings like Maria Theresa's palace at Schönbrunn bear witness to the spirit of enlightened Absolutism.

The

final architectural

fling

of the

Monarchy

endowed

Vienna

with the

buildings

around the "Ring", from the State Opera to the University.

The

fact

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Austria

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International

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When

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Claudio

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And

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A

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Would Wolfgang Amadeus

By Fathima Ahmed

VIENNA, the home of art, architecture and music, contributed greatly to the aesthetic culture of the world. Today, Vienna is making a small but significant contribution to the Gulf in the field of art and architecture through little known but widely appreciated works of art — like the magnificent chandeliers adorning the most talked about building in Kuwait — the Conference Centre.

The Conference Centre, built for the January 1987 Islamic Summit, has the largest revolving stage in the entire Arab world, and is the only one of its kind in the Gulf. In theory, Kuwait can host an opera or a ballet at the auditorium, which can accommodate more than 1,500 people.

Very few in Kuwait know that the revolving stage was supplied by an Austrian company, Waagner-Biro, one of several companies which participated in building the Conference Centre. The Austrians supplied formwork, chandeliers and lighting fixtures, furniture, glass doors, glass facades and aluminium windows, among other things.

Heritage

With thousands of years of architectural heritage behind them, and contemporary Austrian architects pioneering a campaign for "humane designs for living," it was not difficult for Austria to carve a niche in the building sector in the Gulf.

Some of Kuwait's hospitals were built by the Austrians. This week they begin constructing one of the most ambitious projects — the Telecommunications Centre in downtown Kuwait, at an estimated cost of KD300,000. It will be completed in about three months.

Another project the Austrians are involved in water distillation, a plant with 13 water treatment containers. Work at the project, valued at KD1.7 million, began in February and will be completed by the end of November.

The building boom, as experienced in the 1970s, is nearly over in the Gulf. Kuwait is no exception. The building industry is going through difficult times; the slowdown is particularly noticeable in the private sector. But the number of public projects is on the rise and "some opportunities" still exist for Austrian builders and suppliers, according to Austria's Commercial Counsellor in Kuwait, Dr Franz Knappitsch.

"We expect the general market situation to improve in coming months," commented Dr Franz, particularly after the ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Exploring

Austrians are also exploring ways to transfer expertise in the field of agriculture. Talks on co-operation in this sector began after the June 1987 visit of the Director-General of Kuwait's Public Authority of Agriculture and Fishery to Austria.

"Things take time in agriculture. You do not harvest today what you planted yesterday, and the same is true of official visits," Dr Franz said.

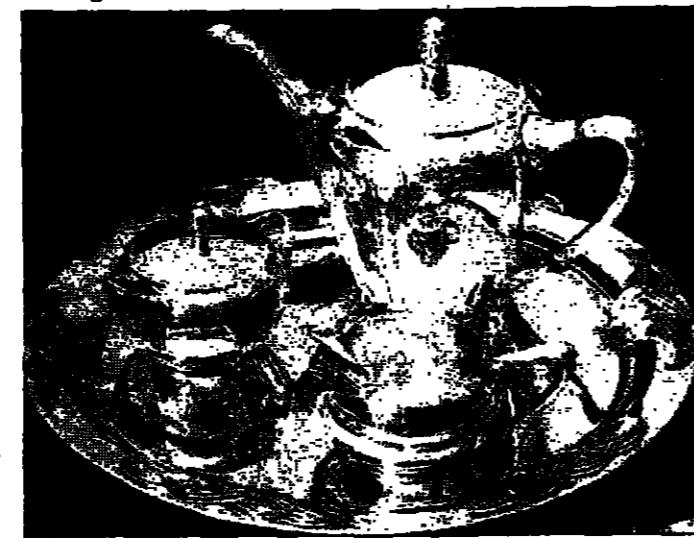
But "interesting talks were held" and the Austrians, planning long-term, confidently expect to "reap the harvest".

Austria is also tapping potential to expand trade ties. "There are promising market niches," says Dr Franz. For instance, last year, Austrians promoted security equipment evoking a great deal of interest among the clientele. Nine Austrian companies took

Economic ties with Kuwait, Gulf grow stronger every day



The Commercial University, Vienna. Austrian architects are making a contribution in the Middle East.

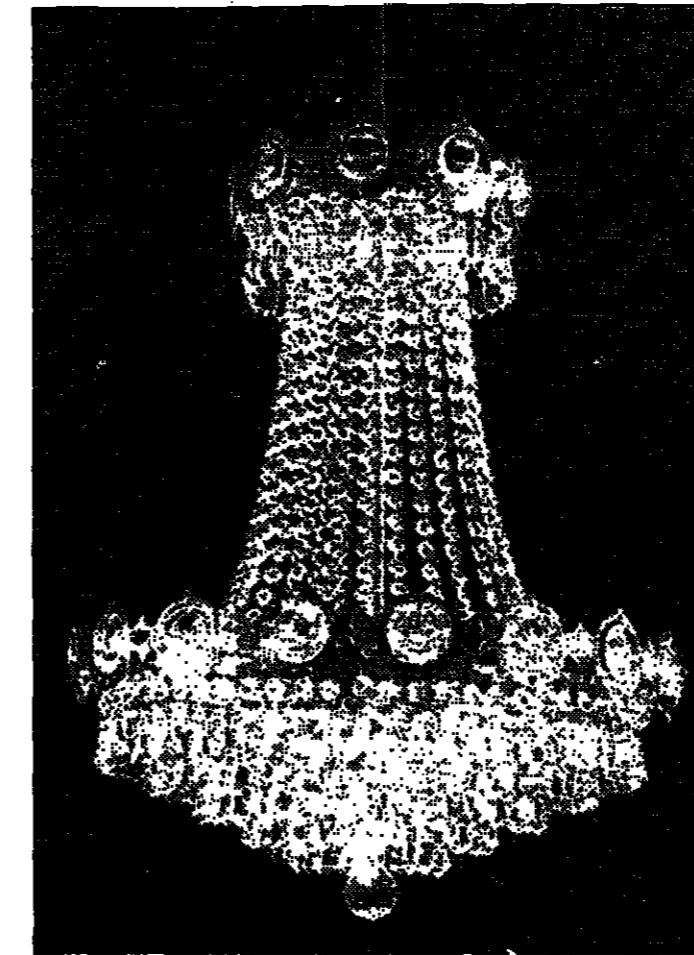


Contemporary Austrian silverware: trade in consumer goods is high on the priority list.

part in another trade mission to offer a wide range of products suitable for the establishment and maintenance of municipal facilities such as road cleaning machines, waste water disposal systems, safety installations, construction machinery and materials. These companies hope to submit tenders for a number of major projects.

Kuwait is a highly competitive market. The slowdown in business in overseas market and the dollar rate has had an effect on total exports to Kuwait. However, Austrian exports doubled between 1979 and 1986. During the same period, imports from Kuwait rose by a mere 20 per cent. In 1987, Austria exported goods valued at KD10 million.

The Austrian market share has increased. "We could do better still but we are moving in the right direction. It is not unjustified to hope that the trend will continue for years to come," he said.



Austrian chandeliers adorn Kuwait's most talked about building — the Conference Centre.

interesting opportunities," he said.

In recent months Austria has been seeking to redefine its image in the region and has launched an export drive to the Middle East. President Kurt Waldheim's visit is widely seen as part of such efforts.

Despite modest economic growth in the Middle East, Austrian exports went up in the first half of 1988. Exports to Arab countries were more than AS5,000 million, 20 per cent up on Jan-June.

1987. In dollar terms, the increase was nearly 30 per cent.

Sales to the Middle East were 24 per cent higher than last year in local currency terms, reaching nearly AS8,000 million, up by 30 per cent in dollar terms.

Appetite

All markets in the Middle East showed a bigger appetite for Austrian goods. In Lebanon, work on a power project pushed up exports by 150 per cent to £13 million. There was a surge in sales in Saudi Arabia amounting to 399 million.

All trading partners with the Gulf are re-adjusting their policy due to the oil price crash and the economic recession.

Austria is no different. Though Austrian suppliers recognise a change in the pattern of demand, their priority remains "investment goods". A new priority is consumer goods, which is reflected in the Austrian policy of participating in trade fairs like the recent one held in Baghdad.

After the Aug 20 ceasefire in the Gulf war, Austrian power engineers are preparing for fresh opportunities in Iran and Iraq. Austrians are also exploring opportunities in other Gulf states like taking part in the construction of the largest natural gas field in Qatar, which will cost a total of one billion dollars;

sub-contracting to build the largest artificial lake in the Gulf — in Bisha, Saudi Arabia.

Nearly 500 Austrian companies are working in Saudi Arabia, most of them small and medium-size sub-contractors.

Austrian products, particularly foodstuff, are much in demand in the Gulf. In Saudi Arabia, they supply large amounts of fruit juice, fruit

concentrates and milk powder.

Though trade with Saudi Arabia has dropped from AS five billion in 1983 to AS2.6 billion in 1986, the Austrians were able to maintain their share in the overall volume of the kingdom's foreign trade — that is 0.8 per cent of total imports.

In the UAE Austrian builders contributed substantially to that Gulf country's infrastructure during the construction boom. Austria was the single largest supplier of power generating plants and built several bridges, cement factories and a composting plant among others.

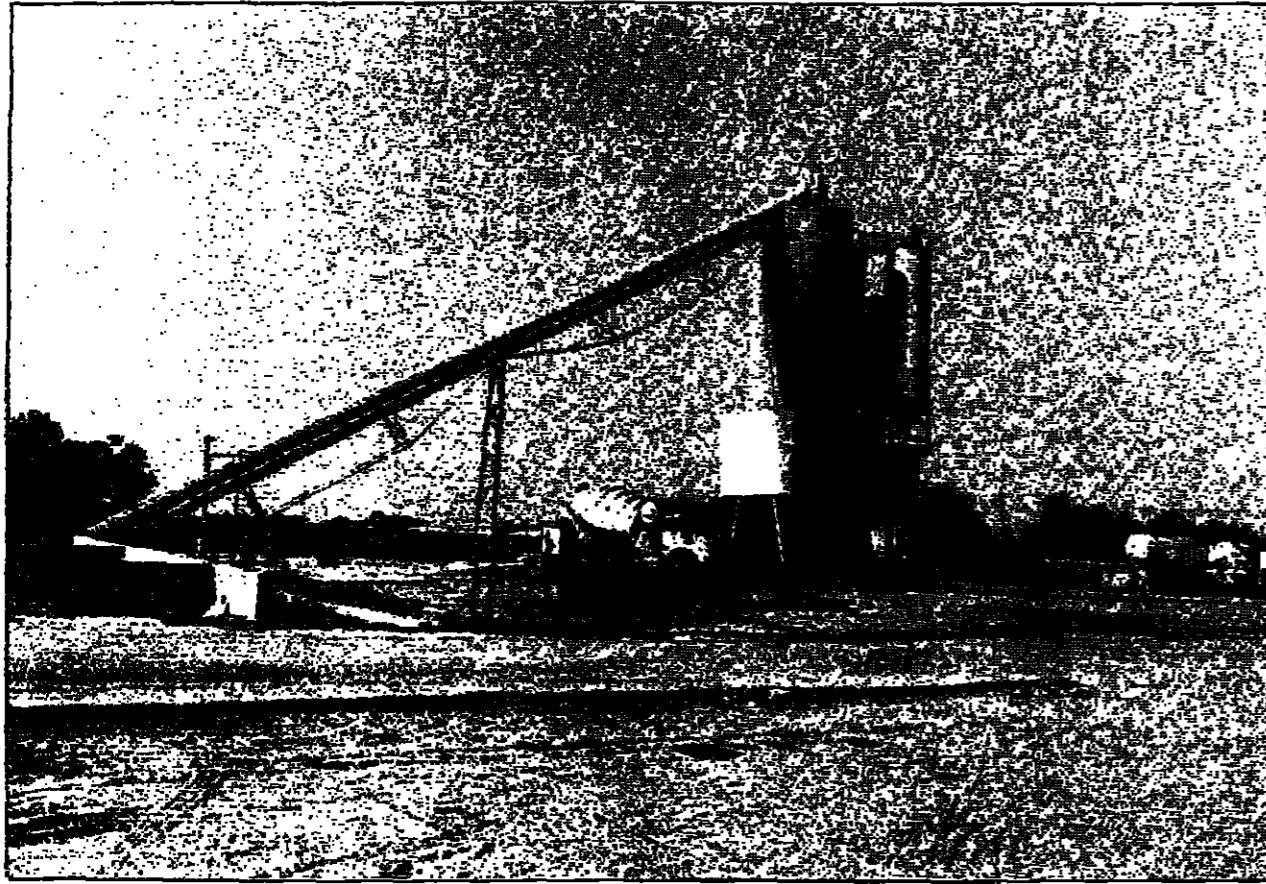
Changes in the Middle East economy are prompting Austrian bankers to explore avenues that could prove mutually rewarding. Australian bankers are promoting the attractions to investors of Austria's banking secrecy laws, which offer a combination of total anonymity, conservative banking practices and consistent supervision. The Oesterreichische Laenderbank will this year launch its Vienna Islamic International Fund, targeted at individuals in the region.

Linked with business is pleasure. Austria, which lies at the crossroads of Europe, received over 80 million tourists in 1986, with Germans topping the list of foreign visitors. The leisure industry believes there is plenty of room for more visitors, particularly in the high-income bracket. And as the Austrian Airlines has direct flights between Kuwait and Vienna, the country hopes to catch some of the tourist outflow from Kuwait.

At the moment, Austria is laying the foundations for better relations with Kuwait and the Gulf.

KUWAIT-AUSTRIAN COMPANY FOR READY MIXED CONCRETE W.L.L.

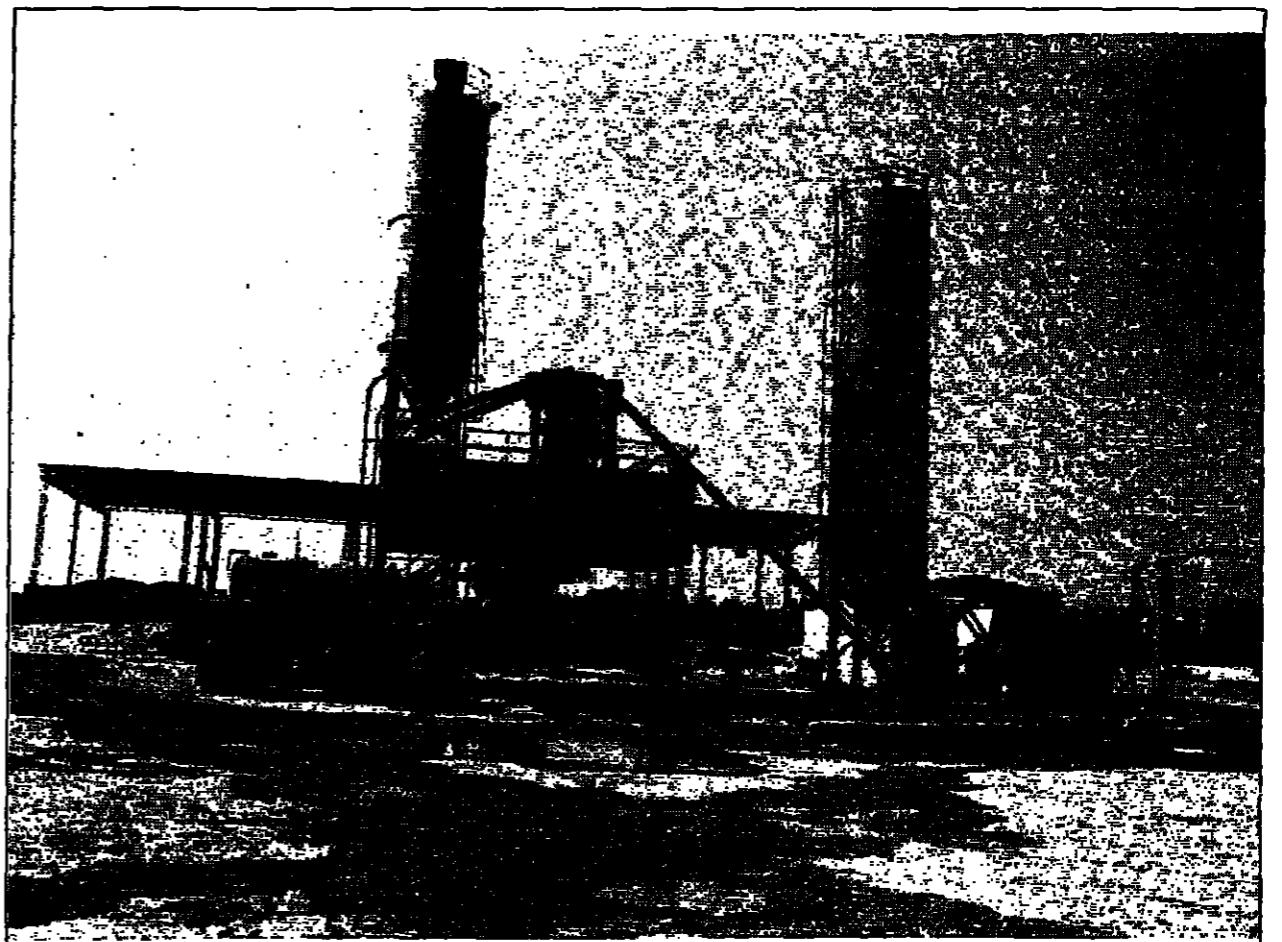
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AUSTRIA — the well-known country in the middle of Europe and the central region of the Alps! Its scenic beauty and popularity as a country for tourism has been founded last not least on the improvements in the fields of traffic and industry with the utmost concern for environmental protection. Those circumstances have induced roads, highways and industrial constructions of frequently uncommon extent and amazing solutions. The necessary planning, research and engineering thereto has greatly contributed to the excellent world-wide reputation of Austrian engineers for advanced technology and exacting mastery of challenges no matter how difficult. Modern architecture is inseparably associated with concrete and has given rise to gear the future by developing advanced concrete technologies. The experience gained on this way and the transfer of this know-how accompanied with the sense of responsibility peculiar to Austrian managers and engineers has been the fundamental idea behind the foundation and start of the Kuwaiti Austrian Company for Readymix Concrete.



Branch plant Abu Khalifa

Hearty welcome to our famous Federal President
DR. KURT WALDHEIM

Improving ties with Third World

THE United Nations Organisation is an important factor for the development of one dimension in Austrian foreign policy — relations with the countries of the Third World — which now after a slow start claims more and more of its attention. Without colonial experience in its dealings with peoples outside Europe, Austria cannot rely on past linguistic and cultural ties nor until recently has its business and political leadership been imbued with adequate awareness of the problem.

Austria, precisely because it never exercised colonial overlordship and is therefore unburdened by the mistakes of such policy, can as a small and neutral country count on being accepted by the Third World countries as a political and economic partner. Any suspicion of an intent to dominate, which indeed it could not do, is absent. The lengthy process of building up constructive relations has become evident especially through the increasingly varied contacts arising on new and mutual exchanges of diplomatic representation.

The intensification of political relations has gone hand in hand with the build-up of a development aid policy. On the conclusion of the State Treaties and the reattainment of its own complete sovereignty Austria had at first itself a considerable economic leeway to make up as against the European industrial nations. Nevertheless, its signature in 1960 of the convention for the establishment of OECD was an expression of its determination to assist the developing countries. And five years later it submitted voluntarily to control by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) created by the OECD nations furnishing development aid.

At the United Nations Austria has given an undertaking to comply with the internationally approved norm of devoting 0.7 per cent of its gross national product annually to developing countries by 1990. In 1985 Austria's public-sector development aid totalled 0.38 per cent of the GNP as against 0.28 per cent in the previous year. This means that Austria will have to double its public-sector development aid in order to reach the required level.

Consideration

A further consideration is the fact that Austrian development aid consist of approximately fifty per cent of backed export loans with a relatively low donation element. In a qualitative respect therefore its aid compares unfavourably with the performances by other DAC nations (the DAC average 1985: 0.36 per cent).

The reasons for this backwardness are twofold. In the first place there was the tardy development of Austria's own economy as against that of other European industrial countries. But in addition there have been the critical occurrences since 1973 in the world economy.

They have not been conducive to facilitating the conviction among wide sections of the Austrian public, and certain portions of leading economic and political circles, that development aid on a generous scale is not merely a matter of international solidarity, but part of an active peace policy in furtherance of equal opportunity and equally matched cooperation between nations.

That too was responsible for Austrian development policy finding relatively late an organizational and normative mould adequate to its purposes. The 1974 Development Aid Act signified a start. Necessary is that in the course of time the country's participation in economic peacekeeping should become as firmly anchored in the public mind as this is already the case with Austria's participation in the United Nations' peacekeeping operations.

Austrian development policy works at three levels — bilateral relations, participation in international organizations devoted to development aid, and contribution to constructive progress in the North-South dialogue. It has no illusions but that its programme, for all the need for a quantitative increase and an appropriately qualitative improvement, cannot be aligned solely on targets of economic growth; it must to a growing degree promote the poorest among the developing countries.



Austria's neutrality ensures a valuable role in United Nations' peace-keeping activities.

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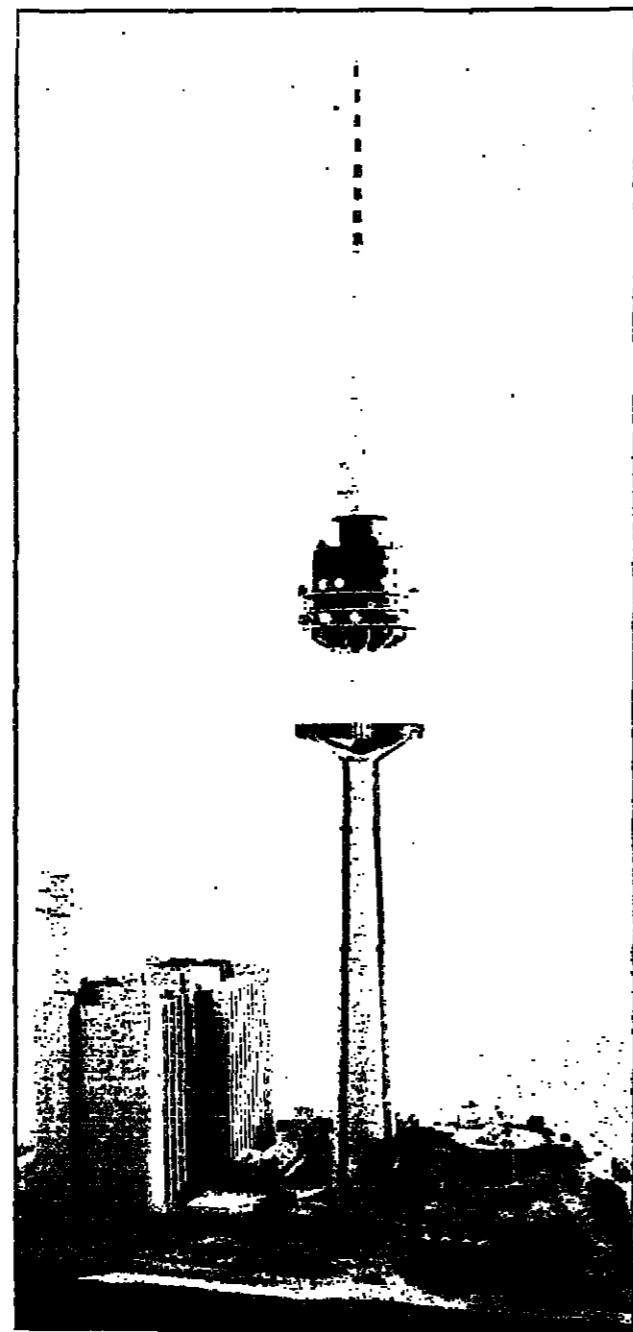
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Our hearty greetings to His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim,
President of Austria, who is on an official visit to
Kuwait.

First in the field of humanitarian aid

Austria's firm commitment to human rights ideals

COMMITMENT to humanitarian and human rights ideals is a significant factor in Austria's foreign policy. Nevertheless these ideals are not linked with specific foreign political goals. Commitment to human rights is not subservient to foreign policy considerations, nor does it meet any political exigencies — it simply benefits people.

Caring for the individual is the focal point. Again and again people who have applied in Eastern European countries for permission to join their families in the West or to marry or travel abroad seek official support for their applications. The total number of cases of humanitarian hardship in 1985 was markedly lower than in 1984, while the number of cases which were satisfactorily resolved went up.

Austria's emphatic commitment to the implementation of human rights and their extension and its willingness to intervene in cases of humanitarian hardship are complemented by its traditional policy towards refugees and those seeking asylum and its solidarity with the victims of natural or man-made disaster.

Soon after its admission to the United Nations, Austria proved its value in the course of large-scale co-operation with the United Nations in the field

of humanitarian aid. This was in 1956, when a total of some 170,000 refugees poured into Austria from Hungary.

With the co-operation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and with the financial support of the United Nations' member states, an answer was found to a problem which would normally have been beyond Austria's means. These refugees were presented with the opportunity of making their way to other countries or of staying in Austria, as thousands of them did and beginning a new life there.

Even before Austria itself had regained full sovereignty, asylum was granted to refugees and displaced persons in the immediate post-war period, just as it was later to Hungarians in 1956, to Czechoslovaks in 1968, to Poles in 1981, and to any other people who have sought refuge in Austria for humanitarian reasons or for fear of political persecution. From 1945 till 1985 Austria proved a country of asylum for two million people and in this time it spent some 7,500 million schillings on their

asylum the refugee problem must, as Austria sees it, be solved by international co-operation and mutual aid within the framework of the entire community of nations. It has therefore repeatedly raised financial resources for refugees in other parts of the world.

Austria has also responded to appeals by the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees and granted asylum in recent years to refugees from non-European countries, like Uganda, Chile and Viet Nam.

Any of them who decide on a different destination during their stay in Austria may adjust their arrangements to travel on to the destination of their choice. Some of them remain in Austria.



Austrian workers administer a health project in Tunisia.

Parliamentary democracy ensures political stability

Austria is a parliamentary democracy in which basic rights are guaranteed by the constitution. A comprehensive system of regulatory measures ensures that these guarantees are implemented effectively and that they do not exist only on paper.

Political allegiances are catered for by the parties, which are represented in the legislative assemblies proportionately to the degree of popular support they enjoy. This ensures permanent competition, which in turn provides political stability.

The Austrian constitution is based on republican,

democratic, federal and constitutional principles as well as on the strict division of legislative and executive powers and of jurisdiction and administration.

The members of the judiciary are independent and cannot be arbitrarily dismissed or transferred. The basic constitutional principles which determine Austria's relations with other states are formulated in the Austrian State Treaty (Vienna, 15th May 1955) and the constitutional law defining Austria's status of permanent neutrality, passed on 26th October 1955, whose provisions form an integral part of the

constitution.

In many political fields,

there are other,

primarily

social forces at work

which are not directly anchored in the

constitution. It has been

observed that Austria is a

country of organised social

interests, which means that

political developments are

determined to an

appreciable degree by social

forces.

The system of so-called

social partnership,

the characteristic Austrian

approach to industrial

relations which has roused

considerable interest in

other parts of the world,

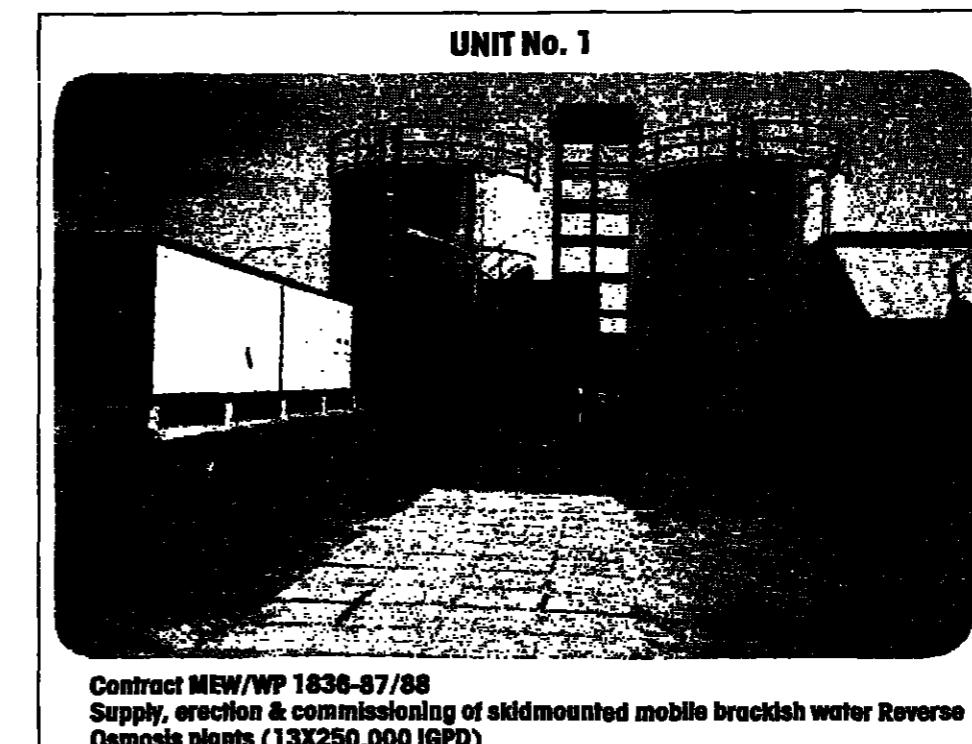
shows that political

decisions of major

importance can be taken by procedures which have no established basis in law. It may be said of Austria that complementing the written constitution there is a de facto situation not strictly determined by constitutional law, a situation which must be taken into account if the political system is to be correctly assessed. This situation is determined by political parties, chambers and other organised economic interests, religious communities and a variety of cultural and social institutions as well as the media.

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Hearty welcome to His Excellency

Dr Kurt Waldheim,
President of Austria

SPORT is a bond between people which transcends all political and linguistic barriers. This applies not just to professional sporting events but also to the amateur level which involves the public at large.

If winter sports dominate the scene in Austria, this does not by any means imply that other sports are neglected.

Year in, year out thousands of people visit Austria because they know that the country offers ideal conditions for sporting activities and for watching world-famous competitive events. Those who come here in search of rest and relaxation know that they will find it in Austria's beautiful countryside and in an appealing atmosphere of sophisticated hospitality.

Twice the venue of Olympic Winter Games

Austria is frequently chosen by international sports organisations as the venue of large-scale competitive events. Exemplary management, lavish sporting facilities and a high standard of accommodation for competitors and support personnel alike have all contributed to make Austria an attractive site for international sporting events. It is thus no coincidence that the Tyrolean capital was twice, in 1964 and 1976, chosen as the venue of the Olympic Winter Games.

Millions of sports devotees visited Innsbruck as spectators or followed the events on radio and television.

Skiing as a national sport

Austria's national sport is without any doubt skiing. That the Austrian is a passionate skier certainly has a great deal

to do with the country's topographical and climatic conditions, but there is also a historical reason: it was here that Alpine skiing began, in the person of Matthias Zdarsky (1856-1940), who wrote the first skiing manual in 1897, invented the first effective ski binding and in 1905 organised the first slalom race in the history of the sport, on the slopes of the Muckenkogel, near Lilienfeld (Lower Austria).

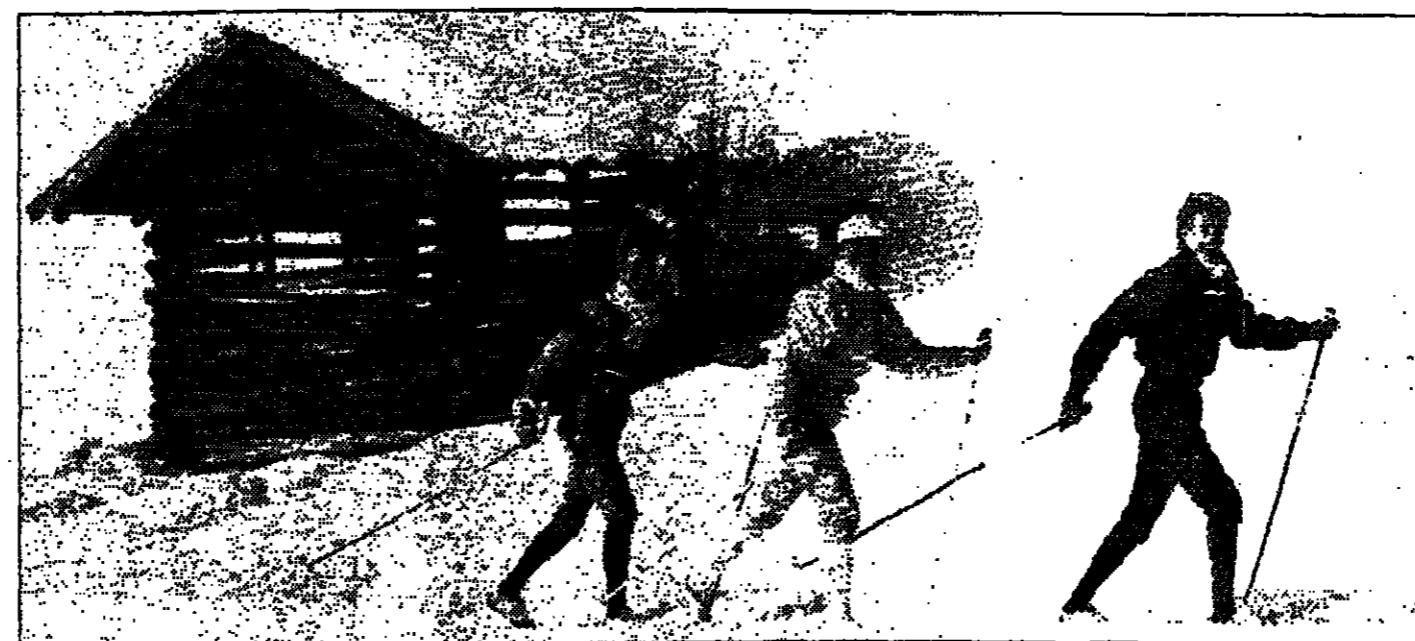
Ever since then Austria has been the world's leading nation in the theory and teaching of Alpine skiing. The so-called "Arlberg School" — named after the first ski school in the Tyrolean village of St Anton am Arlberg — has become a household name in the skiing world. The tradition has for many years been kept up by the Federal Sports School of St Christoph am Arlberg, the centre of Austria's renowned ski instructor training scheme. It is from this centre that fresh impulses are generated to revitalise ski instruction.

In this day and age sport has to have its heroes; for decades now Austria has been producing Alpine skiers whose names became known the world over: from Toni Sailer and Karl Schranz to Antonia Moser-Proll and Franz Klammer.

International competitive events

Every year Austria's great winter sports resorts are the scene of important international competitive events, like the World Cup races.

The most celebrated of these is the Hahnenkamm race in the Tyrolean skiing resort of Kitzbühel. Other sites of World



Without doubt, Austria's national sport is skiing.

Twice the venue of Winter Olympics

Austria: the sporting country



One special attraction for devotees of car racing is the Austrian Formula 1 Grand Prix on the "Oesterreich-Ring".

facilities for a "tailor-made holiday" catering exactly for his individual wishes. With lifts and cable cars in plenty, everybody can ski in even the highest Alpine regions.

In 1985 there were some 22,000 ski lifts and cable cars

world-wide. In this field Austria ranks number one, with one sixth of the total. This is hardly a coincidence: the first ski lift in Central Europe was opened in 1908 in Vorarlberg.

Winter visitors to Austria can choose between 50 skiing

regions with 350 villages and a further 700 winter sports resorts. These offer all the amenities for a successful winter holiday: indoor swimming pools, cross-country skiing trails, toboggan runs, skating rinks and so on.

Tradition and progress

Although Austria is a classic winter sports country, it also has a great deal to offer in other sporting fields, like football, which used to be the national sport. There is also a long tradition behind one of the toughest amateur cycling events, the Tour of Austria. First held in 1949, it covers a course of some seven hundred miles through the Austrian mountains.

One special attraction for devotees of car racing is the Austrian Formula 1 Grand Prix on the "Oesterreich-Ring" near Zeltweg in Styria.

Judo has a tradition of in Austria, but it has recently emerged as a highly successful sport.

Active holidays in summer

The holiday-maker planning to come to Austria will want to know not just which sports are popular here but also what



A mountain-climber pauses for breath after a challenging climb.

sporting facilities will be available to him.

Above all, there are water sports: Austria offers excellent scope for swimming, sailing, windsurfing, rowing, water skiing, diving and angling with its rivers and numerous lakes — above all in the Salzkammergut (Upper Austria, Salzburg Province, Styria) and in Carinthia, the most southerly of the provinces.

Everywhere the visitor will find excellent tennis courts, golf courses and swimming pools. Riding has become extremely popular in recent years.

Mountain walking and climbing

Austria's landscape is dominated by the Eastern Alps, which extend from the high massifs of the West to the wooded hills of the East.

For sports enthusiasts from all over the world Austria's mountains mean holidays spent skiing, climbing or hiking.

Austria is known as one of the best rock-climbing areas in

Europe. There are climbs requiring all grades of proficiency, in rock and ice. Alpinists from every continent come to Austria to try the challenging climbing routes.

The best-known areas for ice routes are in the Glockner Group on the border of Carinthia and Salzburg Province and the Ötztal, Stubai and Zillertal Alps in Tyrol. Rock-climbers will be familiar with the names Wilder Kaiser in Tyrol and the Gesause in Styria. A number of high Alpine mountaineering schools with trained mountain guides give theoretical and practical instruction.

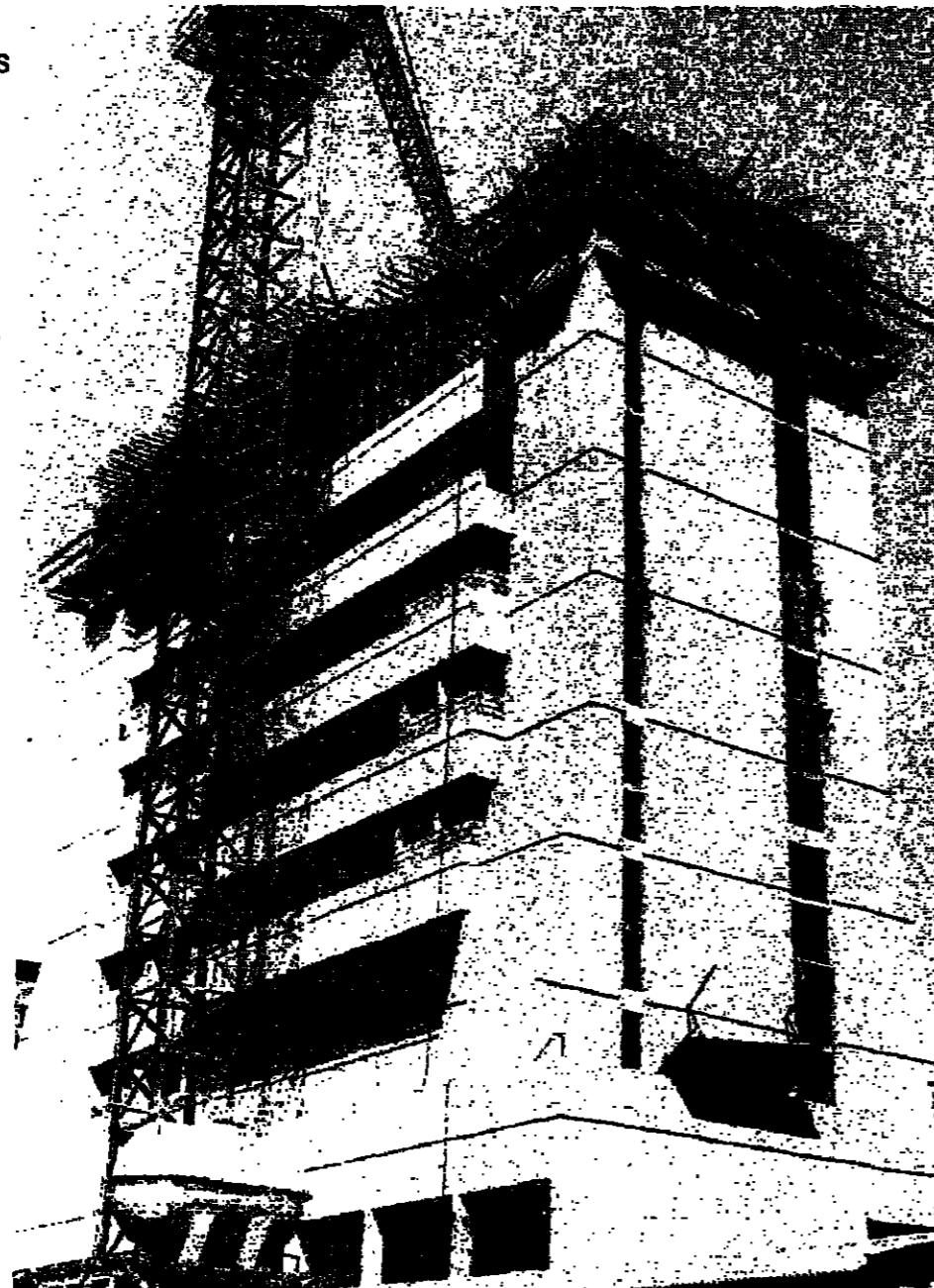
There is a network of many thousands of miles of hiking paths criss-crossing Austria from the Vienna Woods in the East to the Bregenzer Woods in the West, punctuated by 730 huts for overnight accommodation. Ten long-distance hiking paths and three of the six European international hiking paths lead the length and breadth of Austria and are tended by the Alpine associations.

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Residential complex at Murgab, Kuwait city
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Major position in sphere of music

EUROPEAN culture found its perhaps most characteristic expression in the wealth of music which it has inspired, and Austrian music occupies such a central position in this sphere that the words "Austria" and "music" must be looked upon as almost synonymous in meaning.

The historic reason for this may be found in the unique concentration of musical genius and power which manifested itself around 1800 and gave rise to what came to be known as "Viennese classicism."

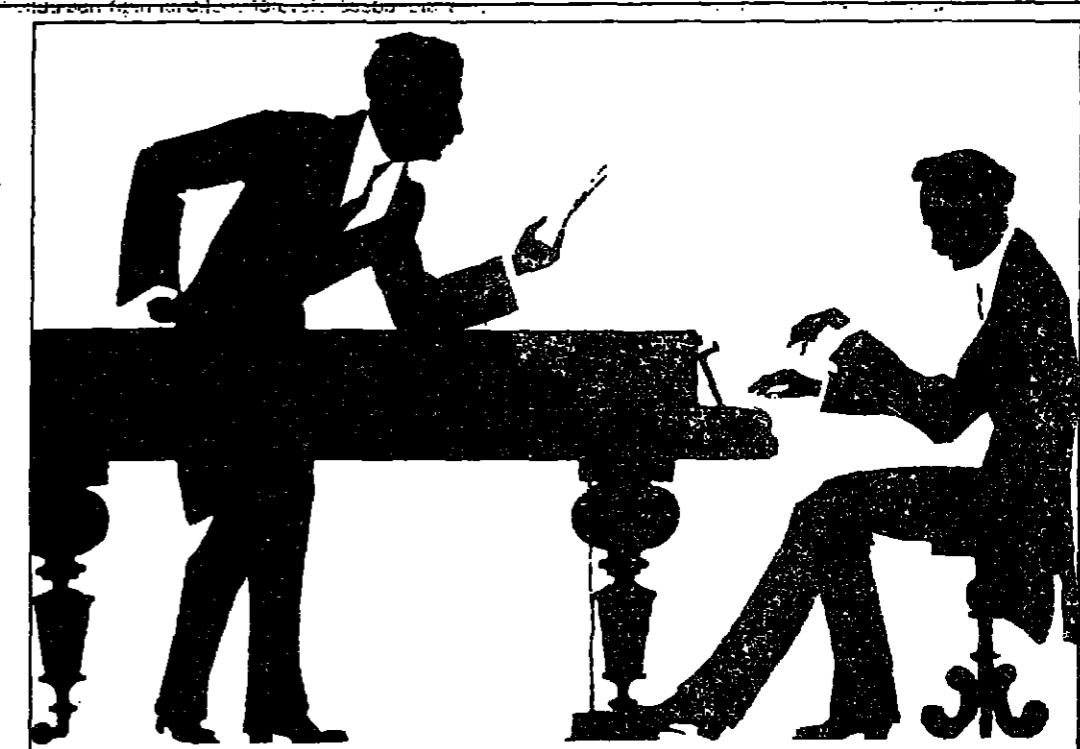
The master musicians of Viennese classicism attained veritably sublime heights in endowing their music with ineffably human and spiritual qualities.

Compare

Experts on the history of human culture therefore like to compare this golden epoch in the history of Vienna with the Athens of Pericles, for the composers who lived and worked in Vienna between the years 1780 to about 1828 (the year in which Schubert died) invested their music with a power transcending all frontiers and generations, which even today, in the age of the mass media, reaches out to all human beings all over the world. "And it was the fate of this Austria of ours to provide the backcloth and the stage for this musical epoch," wrote Heinrich Kralik, the Viennese music critic and writer, "Vienna must indeed be justly regarded as the Athens of music."

"That Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Lanner, Johann Strauss, Bruckner and Mahler were Austrians, and that Beethoven and Brahms both established firm roots in Vienna, which became their spiritual home and inspired their mighty works, shows in what special and significant sense Austria must be regarded as the spiritual home of music." None other than the famous conductor, Bruno Walter (1876-1962) wrote these words concerning the great musicians of the classical period and their descendants of the late 19th century.

Many theories have been put forward to explain just why



Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Richard Strauss (at the piano), Aschauette by W. Bithorn.

Austria was destined to nurture such a blossoming of musical inspiration. No doubt the climate and the landscape, as well as the geographical and ethnographical situation of the country, which made it both barbark and bridge at various moments in its history, all played their part.

The great epochs of European migration when whole peoples were on the move and new ideas were spreading — from the north to the south in the Gothic period, and from the south to the north during the Renaissance and the baroque era — directly affected



Scene from 'Der Zigeunerbaron' (The Gypsy Baron) by Johann Strauss the younger, at a music festival.

with a certain ease and to weld together the finest elements of international culture with their own deep-rooted popular culture, transforming and remodelling outside influences to create a typically Austrian style.

It obviously requires "that intangible feeling of a common national identity which is so peculiarly ours, as the mixed product of a centuries-old frontier region" (Kralik). Austria's musical authority, its position of power in the world of music has remained almost untouched by the ups and downs of history.

Menial

There is indeed a typically Austrian mental approach to any problems encountered, which enables the inhabitants of this country to handle spiritual and mental tensions

Austria plays a vital part in East-West trade

Trade with every country in the world

BY virtue of its location within Europe the area today occupied by Austria acquired importance at an early stage as a region of economic contacts and as a trading centre. To this must be added the tradition, reaching back over thousands of years, of mining and manufacturing several important raw materials and commodities (like salt, iron and iron products), which were exported or exchanged for goods from other countries.

Today Austria is one of the up-and-coming industrialised nations of the Western world, with an extremely varied industrial structure whose priority areas are increasingly moving away from the primary and secondary sectors (agriculture and forestry, industry, construction) to the tertiary sector (transport, trade, tourism, public services). Commercial transport is facilitated by a well-developed infrastructure from which both domestic and foreign manufacturers and business concerns benefit.

In 1985 Austria's gross domestic product amounted to AS 1,371,000 million. In terms of total production value the foodstuffs and semi-luxuries industries (including the tobacco industry) ranked first with AS 87,200 million, followed by the chemical industry (AS 81,200 million) and the industrial plant and steel construction industry (AS 65,500 million).

Trade with every country in the world

Of Austria's overall industrial output, rather less than a quarter is exported. The main export items in 1985 were processed goods (primarily iron and steel) with a total value of AS 119,700 million, and machinery and transport goods (AS 110,800 million); while the agricultural and forestry sector accounts for exports of wood (AS 9,100 million), breeding livestock, meat and dairy products (butter, cheese, dried milk — total value of foodstuffs export: AS 13,400 million).

To be set against the export total of AS 353,900 million is an import total for 1985 of AS



Chemie Linz AG, Austria's largest chemical concern.

430,900 million. This is accounted for mainly by machinery and transport goods (AS 128,600 million), processed goods (AS 78,300 million) and fuel and energy (AS 64,100 million).

Another consequence of Austria's geographical location is its special importance in the field of international trade. The principal factor here is the role played by Austrian businessmen in paving the way for or conducting business transactions between East and West. Thus, the net proceeds (active transit trade balance) from such transactions amounted to AS 13,700 million in 1985 compared with a balance of trade deficit of AS 77,000 million.

Trade fairs throughout Austria

Austria's trade fairs are centred around the Vienna International Fair, which is held twice a year. In the Austrian provinces the equivalent events tend to be specialised trade fairs, like the Graz Autumn Fair (Styria) which concentrates on heavy industry and agriculture, the Timber

Austria fulfils an important function in East-West trade.

This was particularly true at the time when trading between East and West was conducted on a bilateral settlement basis, but it still holds true in the present age of multilateral settlement. A large proportion of Austria's total transit trade is conducted on this basis. Numerous East-West business transactions are arranged in Austria. The country's experts on Eastern European trade are active on Eastern bloc markets either in their own interests or as representatives of Western companies.

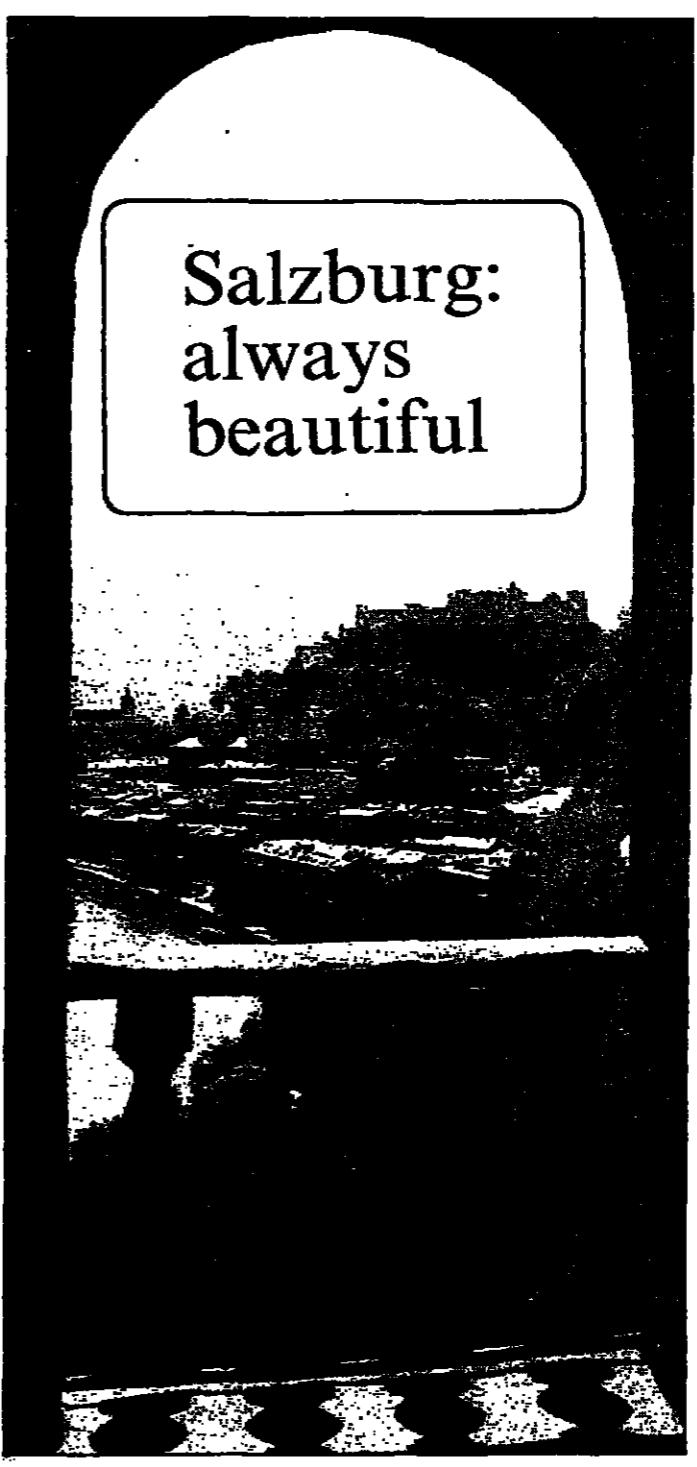
Then again, foreign concerns from both East and West have their own branch offices in Austria — particularly in Vienna — and take advantage of the expertise of Austrian Eastern trading experts in conducting their business. The Austrian Federal Economic Chamber's Arbitration Court provides administrative and technical help in the case of disputes arising out of economic matters. This assistance is based on bilateral agreements with arbitration courts in Eastern and Western countries.

SALZBURG, capital of the Province of the same name, lies 1400 feet above sea-level and almost in the centre of Austria. At present its inhabitants number nearly 150,000. Nestling at the foot of three wooded hills, Salzburg extends on both banks of the Salzach River which winds through its centre.

Lovely surroundings and well-preserved baroque architecture give Salzburg its special charm. Alexander von Humboldt, the world-travelled scholar, prized Salzburg as "one of the three most beautiful regions on earth". Salzburg is called the "Rome of the North" and there is something indescribably southern about its spacious squares, narrow, old streets, churches, monasteries, impressive mansions and places set in extensive gardens and parks. The impregnable fortress "Hohensalzburg" has protected the City for 900 years and gives it a unique silhouette. Salzburg's charming character appears to alter with the seasons: Salzburg is always beautiful, and one is sure that it is at its best at this very moment, thus the crucial poet Hermann Bahr.

Music and countless other cultural activities enliven and round off the life of the City. Theatre performances and concerts, museums and galleries, specialised fairs in the Exhibition Centre and congresses are continually giving Salzburg new impulses. The College of Music, "Mozarteum" and the University have both found an ideal home here. Thanks to its propitious setting — ancient European trade routes passed through Salzburg — the City can be easily reached by road, rail and air. Austrian Airlines and Swissair, together with other airlines, ensure good international connections. Whatever you look for in Salzburg — the City of Mozart, the Festival City, a centre for congresses or a health centre — you will not be disappointed.

Salzburg's infinite variety offers numerous possibilities for every kind of entertainment and leisure activity. And the City takes good care of the visitor: first-class hotels in the Austrian tradition alongside the most modern accommodation, coffee-houses, bars and wine-



Lovely surroundings and well-preserved baroque architecture give Salzburg its special charm.

taverns invite one to linger. Especially worth visiting is the Casino in Cafe Winkler where unconventional architecture combines with a breath-taking panoramic view over the City. The Mozart Week in Janu-

ary, the Easter Festival, the Whitsun Concerts, the orchestral concerts of the Cultural Society and the Mozarteum, the Salzburg Palace Concerts, the musical events in Hellbrunn Palace, at "Hohensalz-

burg" Fortress, the "Culture Week" in October and the Advent-singing all bear witness to a concert programme rarely paralleled in range and quality. Music lends enchantment to the many palaces, the Festival Theatres, the gardens and courtyards. The beauty and charm of the City provide internationally famous artists with setting and scenery. Performances at the Marionette Theatre, Landestheater and the "Kammerspiele", as well as the living tradition of the folklore performances, the "Young Scene" festival, museums, exhibitions and galleries enrich the many-sided cultural life in this metropolis of the arts.

Salzburg — City and Province — do not just bear the same name; their charming characters are truly complementary. The magnificent countryside with its mountains, hills and forests provides a perfect setting for the City, and the atmosphere of the City extends into the surrounding farmland. The wooded hills of the City, Heuberg and Gaisberg and easily accessible Untersberg, with its wild Alpine character, reward the visitor with splendid views. Romantic country walks, where nature is left almost untouched, delight the guest with superb architectural jewels in lovely natural settings: Leopoldskron Palace, Klessheim Palace and Hellbrunn Palace with its famous jeu d'eau; magnificent parks and Alpine zoo. Well-worth a visit are Monchsberg, Kapuzinerberg and the spacious park in Aigen, Glasenbach Gorge and the baroque pilgrimage church on Plainberg. The lovely local Salzammergut country-side with its many lakes, all within easy reach of Salzburg, offers abundant possibilities for pleasure and recreation.

Salzburg richly endowed with health-giving natural resources such as peat, brine and health-waters, is also famed as a spa. The Paracelsus Spa Centre offers a wide variety of health treatments. Relax, enjoy life and take care of your health in the City and Province of Salzburg!

How safe are Austrians from the vicissitudes of life? The country's social welfare system gears itself for the critical point at the turn of the century when a declining birth rate and an ageing population, will create financial strains on the system.

By Gert Rudolf

A COUNTRY'S social security "safety net" ought to offer a citizen protection when he is hit by one of life's downturns. Better still, this "safety net" might be referred to as an "insurance net", a form of mutual insurance which citizens agree to among one another.

In Austria, as in a number of other countries, participation in this social insurance system is compulsory, only a very small group being exempted. Austrian social insurance is a public institution secured by law, but is not a state establishment. The State does, however, pay in certain amounts toward the social security structure in the farming sector, which was incorporated into the social security system only during the postwar years.

Legally

The state is, however, legally required to assume responsibility in the event that the premiums no longer cover expenditure. And this is increasingly becoming the case, currently about 7.5 per cent of the entire state budget is applied to making up the deficit in the social insurance programme. This amount is equal to 17 per cent of the total premiums received. The expenditure on the full social insurance programme amounts to 15 per cent of the Austrian gross national product. Not included here are the costs of pensions for government employees, whose old-age payments are a part of their employment benefits package, and thus are not included within the framework of the social security programme.

This means that the citizen is asked to pay a substantial amount for his social security, since eventually the government's coverage of deficits is paid from tax income out of everybody's pockets. The insurance premiums for non-self employed workers, graduated according to income, are split

Safety net for citizens



Senior citizens painting as a pastime.

about half and half between the employee and the employer. The employer is also responsible for making the payments to the social insurance organisation.

Since its beginnings about one hundred years ago, the Austrian social security system has been built on the principle of management autonomy. The top administrative and supervisory positions are filled by nominees from the official organisations representing both employees and employers.

These 2,500 decision makers at local, regional and national level serve for five years each in honorary positions without salary.

The administration itself employs 16,000 men and women to look after the needs of nearly 7,500,000 insured people. This is virtually the entire population, since family members are automatically covered as well when they themselves are not employed.

The social insurance system covers accidents, sickness, including hospitalisation, and retirement. The latter, however, does not cover government employees, who have their own scheme.

The earlier comment concerning the steady increase in insurance payments certainly reflects in part the high standard of this social security service, but more directly must be seen as resulting from the rapidly growing costs which medical progress has brought with itself. There is, of course, a moral obligation to look after the health of the citizenry, but at the same time, prompt re-integration of an accident or sickness victim into the ranks of the employed means further premium income for the system rather than payments for disabilities.

For the sake of the economy as a whole, it is vital to have as many citizens as possible productively employed. For all of these reasons, special attention is given to preventive medicine, whereby early recognition of illnesses can make a later extended and expensive treatment unnecessary. Even greater value is placed on the rehabilitation of accident victims.

Medical progress and its utilisation through the social insurance programme has also contributed to extending the

life expectancy of Austrians. On average, a woman can now expect to live for 76 years, a man for 69 years. The right to a retirement pension has remained unchanged at 60 years for women and 65 for men, although for the majority of the population the pension can be taken five years earlier, thus increasing the cost to the social security system.

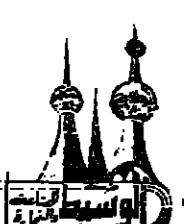
Birth rate

When, as in Austria, the birth rate falls, at some later point the aging of the population creates financial problems for the system. In Austria this critical point can already be seen as likely to occur about the turn of the century.

A commission of scientists and insurance experts is already at work at the behest of the government to find a solution to this problem, one which affects other countries as well. As long as there is a general consensus in support of the unwritten contract between the generations allowing the elderly and disabled a share in the country's social product, the social security "safety net" will continue to exist.

Our hearty welcome to His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria

Sole Agents in Kuwait



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dust, inc. 10/8



Loose-flowing toreador print shirt over printed flared skirt from Christian Lacroix.

By Aline Mosby

PARIS. (UPI) — The thigh-baring and giddy little girl fluff has vanished from the more serious Paris fashions for spring, with the newest look the sloping pyramid.

The eight-day presentations of 1989 ready-to-wear from 68 designers to thousands of store buyers and press offered women a choice — no single look, no one length.

The body-plastering clothes and supershort skirts of the last four years gave way to softer lines, trousers and hemlines for everybody from knee-top to just above the ankle.

Only Emanuel Ungaro continued his sinfully drapery clutching vice-like the body. Clothes for spring still showed off the body but more gently.

Designers including the all-powerful Yves Saint Laurent dropped hemlines to knee-top, just barely showing the knee. Mid-calf and above-ankle skirts and dresses flooded the shows.

Trousers, in the background for some four years, staged a brilliant comeback. To further cover the leg were high-waisted and superwide pants, narrow tailored or tapered trousers, floppy pyjamas, bloomers, harem, knickers, second-skin toreadors, jodhpurs and jumpsuits. Accordion-pleated pants were so wide they were dubbed skirtpants.

Some of the wide trousers looked downright elephantine. Many were chopped short above the ankle.

Acclaimed

The acclaimed Claude Montana show restricted to only superwide trousers and long skirts did not bare the leg at all.

With the disappearance of baby doll fluff, fashion became more wearable and more graceful at the shows under tents in the Louvre museum courtyard. The fresh shape was the pyramid which showed up nearly everywhere, including just outside the tents where a giant glass pyramid was unveiled at the Louvre Museum entrance.

Fashion seems more wearable, more graceful at the recent Paris fashion shows held in tents at the Louvre Museum courtyard in the shadow of the giant glass pyramid, France's latest architectural masterpiece.

Several houses including Christian Lacroix, Chanel and Claude Montana resurrected the shape known as A-line or trapeze when Saint Laurent invented it 25 years ago.

In some of the shows the pyramid was translated into relaxed, unpadded shoulders drifting out to wide trousers of full, long skirts. The short swing jacket, the short A-line evening dress and the flared coat also followed the pyramid line. It's the opposite of the football shoulders and rear-

clinging dresses of the 1980s.

Yves Saint Laurent retained his forever perfect classic dresses and suits with slightly padded square shoulders, as did the Givenchy Pierre Balmain, Ungaro and Jean-Louis Scherrer Salons. But Saint Laurent also briefly used the pyramid idea for mid-calf, small-shouldered white sundresses and one short evening number. The Christian Dior and Sonia Rykiel lines also included A-line looks.

Most suits for spring kept the

popular bellhop short jackets or boleros over the usual narrow, above-knee skirt, sometimes draped.

A few long, body-hugging jackets made the runways. Several houses stuck to those snug jackets with flared peplums below the waist that have reigned for years but the peplums were smaller and fewer.

Jacket necklines ranged from seductive narrow, long lapels to gracefully wide shawl collars.

Coats surfaced short and loose in sun-hot colours or trenchcoats or flowing a-line dusters.

Varied

Waistlines varied from 1930s low at Chanel to high under the bust on the superwide trousers and skirts at Montana.

The languid tea-time dress summed up the new soft and A-line look. Natural shoulders and long, filmy, flowered skirts recalled 5 o'clock trysts in London's Piccadilly Circus a half century ago.

Fringe dripped everywhere, on jackets, shawls, sleeves, hems and collars.

Lace added to the more graceful, more feminine feeling. The Valentine show exploded in lace blouses under chiffon blouses, lace hemlines, lace sleeves and lace collars. Jean-Louis Scherrer made lace vests and a draped short lace skirt for an evening suit.

Plaids gave Venetian-blind looks to long skirts, blouses, flared jackets and collars, in the mood of fashionable resort boardwalks in Biarritz in the '30s.

Paris was into Africa with a breathtaking safari A-line dress at Lacroix, jungle prints at Saint Laurent and superlong safari jackets at Montana. Some houses fell into an Indian mood.

Swallowtail coats and jackets, tunics, sailor collars, pin-striped, smock tops and waist-clutching corsets also dotted the eight-day shows. Memorable was Jean-Paul Gaultier's suit jacket firmly corseted at the waist.

Swimsuits were shown by



Yves Saint Laurent presented this panther print chiffon dress with black satin lapels.

several houses including Chanel for the first time.

The fabrics matched the softer mood — mousseuse, georgette and chiffon plus silk including Indian silks, silk jersey, wool gabardine, canvas, denim, lace, cotton pique and cotton and lots of linen.

There were enough polka dots to sprinkle over all of Paris plus floral prints, particularly of daisies. Checks, gingham squares and stripes also filled the runways.

The colour palette curiously emphasised browns usually reserved for winter, from mahogany to tobacco, plus autumn-leaf red. Aside from the usual grey, black and white, designers chose acid green plus sizzling bright colours, ice cream pastels and Indian saffron and dusky pink.

Shoes generally were low-heeled, not counting Thierry Mugler's stilt-heeled plastic footwear.

Hats ranged from 1920 cloches at Chanel to classic brimmed felts at Saint Laurent.



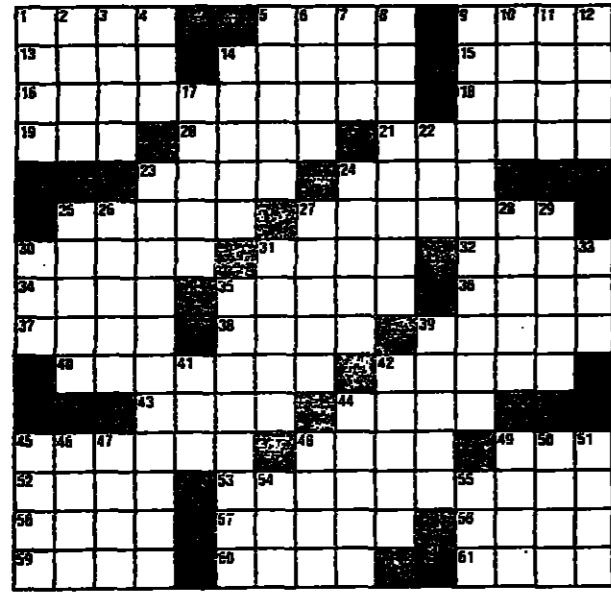
Chanel's new classic suit with a narrower long-line jacket.

Many houses put downright fantasies on models' heads — giant straw cartwheels of strange constructions reflecting the theatrical non-serious hats originated by Lacroix.



White lace top with matching vest worn over trousers by Valentino.

TODAY'S CROSSWORD



ACROSS
1 Casa component
5 Jason's ship
9 Rock's partner
13 Adam's grandson
14 Emulate Scrooge
15 Ron Howard role
16 Square near Fifth Avenue
18 Engine parts
19 Fr. holy woman
20 Dover's fish
21 Leg joints
23 North Sea feeder
24 Friend, in France
25 Fonteyn and Markova
27 Irritable
30 Speaks imperfectly
31 It falls mainly on the plain
32 City in N. Oklahoma
34 Against: Prefix
35 Pasteboard
36 Fishing need
37 Forest denizen
38 — of March
39 Trudges
40 Cardin creations
42 Poi member, for short
43 Visionary
44 "Moonstruck" star
45 Mystic formulz
48 Cosmetic ingredient
49 Compass direction
52 Locale
53 Cathedral on Fifth Avenue

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE:
HALLEY COOSA MAB
ALONE ANNUL ADA
WAR AND PEACE RDS
SEEMEREIS CASTOR
EMUN SESTINA
DEALERS LETIN
ERRY EYELID PERU
EGRET VEN AEDES
POOL PEEKE DENE
WIGGAN STERNER
ASSORTS STANE
TOM TIT SEP ZOLA
SRIL LITTLE WOMEN
EAT LEWIS ONEND
ASH SORE WENDY

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦J86 ♠AQ107632 ♦A7 ♠5

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦Q873 ♠AQ83 ♠952 ♠7

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

3 ♠ Dbl Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KQ7642 ♠Q10 ♠6 ♠Q98

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦76 ♠KQ8732 ♠652 ♠83

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?

What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KQJ6 ♠7 ♠KQ983 ♠72

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.9—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.10—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.11—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.12—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.13—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.14—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AK6 ♠K52 ♠AJ ♠AK652

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

? Pass ?

What do you bid now?

By Anne Karpf

IN MARCH 1983, an advert appeared in several West German newspapers. It read:

"Foreigner, strong, seeks work of any kind, including heavy and dirty jobs, even for little money." The seeker-after-work was Ali Sinirlioglu, a Turkish, "guest-worker," and for the next two-and-a-half years he had no shortage of it—doing the grimiest, most insanitary, badly-paid jobs, against a constant refrain of racism.

In October 1983, Ali came clean: he was really Gunter Wallraff, Germany's most feared investigative journalist. He'd been recording Ali's experiences with a secret camera and in a notebook.

The result was a film, and a book which sold more copies in a shorter time than any other post-war European book—over two million in Germany alone. The country twitched with shock, shame and anger.

Muckraker

Wallraff is a muckraker without peer. He works by taking on a new persona, with false papers, new clothes and appearance, and infiltrating organisations which he then exposes.

He argues that "one must disguise oneself in order to unmask society; one must deceive and disseminate in order to find out the truth."

His most flashy and successful coup before Ali was to gain employment as a reporter on the mass-circulation right-wing "Bild" newspaper, part of the Axel Springer group and a sort of German "Sun".

He also found work with Melitta, the coffee filter people, later disclosing their regimentation of their workers, and the boss' Nazi past.

Part Robin Hood, part Scarlet Pimpernel, there's no knowing where Wallraff will turn up next, but he exposes himself to great personal danger.

He's often been threatened with murder, assault, and arson, and the state has used the whole arsenal of the security services (phone-tapping, surveillance, mail-opening) to try trap him.

Some years back, a sympathetic mole in the secret services passed him his entire file and he sued the state for illegal spying.

To turn into Ali, Wallraff kitted himself out with a pair of very dark contact lenses and a dark hairpiece knotted into his own, thinning locks. He trained hard physically so that, although 43, he would pass for late 20s.

He invented his own pidgin German, dropping final syllables, reversing word order, and speaking in a slightly broken Cologne dialect. (To his Turkish co-workers, he said he'd been raised in Greece and, on the one occasion they asked him to speak the language, fell back on schoolboy Ancient Greek.)

Disguise

To test his disguise, he visited some of his favourite bars. No-one recognised him. Still fearful of exposure, for a dress rehearsal he attended a Christian Democratic Party celebration in March 1983. Seeing him, a civil servant sneered, "It's really cosmopolitan here. They've even come from Caucasus to join the party."

The following month, as Ali he attended a meeting for Franz Josef Strauss' conservative CSU party in Bavaria. He attracted comments like "We don't even get peace from mule-

drivers in here" and "He stinks of garlic." Strauss himself autographed a book for him, writing "For Ali, with best regards, F. J. Strauss."

Meanwhile, together with film-maker Jorg Gfrorer, he was developing a special black-and-white video camera and microphone which could be secreted in the pockets of a bag.

It was a camera which required no light, whose lens was hidden behind a piece of dark foil, and which didn't make a noise. It could record for two hours with only one change of battery. But, says Gfrorer, who tagged along as an Italian guest-worker, and did most of the filming, "it wasn't a fancy special effects camera, only a slightly modified ordinary video camera, the kind you can buy anywhere: you can see them used in the supermarket. We trained heavily with this camera. We learned to film without looking through the lens, by moving the camera (in the bag) with our whole body. You and the camera must become the same thing. I took the bag everywhere with me, and became confident that no-one would see it, and then you lose your self-consciousness. Everyone got used to the fact that we always had this bag." The project was ready to begin.

Ali joined the 1.4 million Turkish workers invited to Germany 20 years before by the Bonn government as "Gastarbeiter" (guest workers).

With mounting unemployment and explicit hostility from Germans, a sizeable proportion now resort to illegal work.

Exposed

Wallraff and Gfrorer's film, *The Lowest of the Low*—kind of radical *Candid Camera*—and Wallraff's book spell out exactly what that means. He worked first at McDonalds, where the staff were as processed as the food. But mostly he was employed in the building trades, where Wallraff and his fellow Turks were recruited to carry out the most unsavoury, fetid tasks: they worked with dust of all kinds (asbestos included), poisonous sludge and waste, grease and oils. No one asked for their documents or even their name. None had health insurance and, if they fall sick or have an accident, they're invisible in the statistics. They get no wages slip. They work back-breaking long hours, often 12, 13, or 16 at a stretch. (When Turkish workers saw the film, they said their conditions were worse than those depicted, and they often laboured 20 hours without a break.)

They're exposed, unprotected, to dangerous substances. No safety helmets or work-gloves. At the Thyssen steel mill in Duisburg, Wallraff and mates work 30 feet up, in the open, in 17 degrees of frost, beneath billowing acrid smoke.

With heavy pick-axes they chip away crusts of half-frozen sludge which constantly hit them in the face, but they're given no special clothing or protective helmets, despite the warning signs reading "Gas Hazard!" The workers call it "cold hell".

Identifies

A kind of Orwellian Catch 22 operates. Warning lights and sirens, meant to announce unsafe conditions, flash frequently, signifying that workers should leave the area, but they risk the sack if they do so.

In one plant, monitoring

To hell and back

Part Robin Hood, part Scarlet Pimpernel, Gunter Wallraff is West Germany's most feared investigative journalist. For two and a half years Wallraff pretended to be Ali Sinirlioglu, a Turkish 'guest-worker' doing the grimiest, most insanitary, badly-paid jobs against a constant attack of racism. Ali's experiences were

recorded with a secret camera and notebook. The result is a film and a book which has sold over 2 million copies in Germany, where the country twitched with shock, shame and anger. It has been recently published in English. This article recounts Wallraff's extraordinary journey.



Gunter Wallraff (right) with his Turkish colleagues in Duisburg. One remains anonymous.

equipment permanently registers an unsafe level: safety engineers say it's defective. The equipment brought in to replace it shows the same level, but nothing is done.

Wallraff is also recruited, along with Turks and other foreigners, as a human guinea pig by a private laboratory testing new pharmaceutical products.

He suffers a whole catalogue

of side-effects, including giddiness, bad headaches, loss of balance, and badly bleeding gums. At another lab, he's clearly misinformed that the development of breasts accompanying one drug will automatically recede when he stops taking it. He declines to take part.

Hardly surprising that, along with toxic and carcinogenic effects, the Turks suffer

dejection and depression (sometimes suicidal), also resulting from the virulent racism they're subjected to.

"Stop animal experiments, use Turks" is a typical slogan. There are jokes like "How many Turks can you fit into a VW? 20,000. Two in front, two in the back, the rest in the ashtray." And Ali regularly remains unserved in pubs.

Wallraff, who increasingly

identified with the Turks, doesn't know how they survive. He himself developed suppurating gums and chronic bronchial problems, and even six months later, his sputum was often black.

He was also overwhelmed by the desolation of the industrial landscape, and shocked by the "slice of apartheid" he encountered in German society, and its "new slave trade." Neverthe-

less both film and book are leavened by his humour: his attempt to have the shabby Ali baptised as a Catholic has the priests recoiling with snobbishness in hilarious, farcical scenes

— Joe Orton, out of *Carry On* Vicar.

And then there's the sting. The thrilling climax is a trap for Vogel, the sub-contractor organising the Thyssen work, who treats the Turks as non-human aliens, cheating, underpaying, and abusing them.

Wallraff, promoted to Vogel's chauffeur, decides to test the limits of his stunning indifference to human welfare. Actor friends, impersonating safety officers of a nuclear plant, phone Vogel to offer a lucrative, top-secret contract: he must recruit Turkish workers to do repairs in a highly contaminated zone in a nuclear power station.

As they're likely to get high doses of radiation, eventually causing cancer, they must be foreign workers soon to return to Turkey.

Before our very eyes, Vogel replies, "I'm a businessman. I do whatever's required ... I have the men, I get them together. Then you send them into the danger zone, right? That's no problem." Turkish workers, let in on the plot, are duly gathered. Vogel brazenly tells them that the work is quite safe, "a person's health is not put at risk." Even when informed by the actors that the workers will get 30 times the annual permitted radiation dose, he doesn't demur. The finale is a staged "arrest" of the workers by Vogel, Wallraff's colleagues, Vogel, hastening away in his Mercedes.

When the book was published in Germany in October 1985, it got enormous media attention. It was read on trains and debated in pubs. And though it was being printed simultaneously in three different printing-works, the publishers couldn't keep up with the demand. Some shops were ordering up to 1,000 copies a day. It's been an outstanding best-seller in France and Holland, and is currently being translated into every major European language. There is also a Turkish edition.

Mystified

Wallraff is mystified by the book's success. He's given a large proportion of his earnings from it to a new body funding advice and legal aid for immigrants. The film has had a wobbly fate. It's being distributed to German cinemas by a small radical distributor, since the major ones took fright, fearing fines or even prison.

Though German law forbids recording people without their permission, and Wallraff has frequently been slapped with retaliatory law-suits, he's always won on the grounds that his misdemeanours (like forged identity and unofficial filming) have been conducted in the public interest and have uncovered more serious crimes.

Gfrorer approached many German TV stations, but they all refused to show it except the small Radio Bremen which, under official pressure, rescheduled for local, off-peak transmission.

As for the main characters, they're currently embroiled in litigation. Vogel at first denied everything. Then in 1986 he was tried for breaking a whole compendium of laws (including employing foreign workers without a permit) and fined DM3,600 (around £1,200) with a 15-month prison sentence

suspended for four years.

But the Duesseldorf Prosecutor thinks the punishment inadequate and is appealing to a higher court for stiffer penalties. Vogel himself sued Wallraff for filming without permission, and won. Wallraff was fined DM130,000, and is appealing. Vogel, meanwhile, no longer hires workers for industrial cleaning: he's now directed his business acumen into toilet cleaning.

The firm of Thyssen is paying for rest cures for Turks, and last year sued Wallraff for libel. They won on only two points (his claim that they sacked workers in order to employ cheaper contracted labour, and didn't give them protective masks) but lost humiliatingly on five, so that Wallraff can go on making some of his most damaging comments on their practices, including his assertion that contracted labourers have to continue work in areas where there's a risk of explosion: the warning lights are only there to protect Thyssen, not the workers.

Wallraff can also continue to distribute his book and repeat his charges, while Thyssen had to pay the lion's share (76 per cent) of court costs. Both sides are appealing.

The town council has turned "Ali's" flat into an advice centre for Turks. The German TUC, which for years ignored the exploitation of foreign workers, has now been forced to confront it, and the government to enforce laws regulating the employment of immigrant workers.

Effect

Why has Wallraff's book had such a turbulent effect on German society (some have likened it to mass remorse)? Wallraff's way is dramatic: unmasking corruption, outwitting the powerful on behalf of the underdog.

He turns journalism into theatre. He also takes abstract ideas like class, racism and oppression, and adds a face. And Wallraff has a proven ability to reach German workers, the 45 per cent of the population who don't own a book except the Bible. One study found that almost two-thirds of them had read him. He's acquired almost legendary status: in Sweden, "Wallraff" is now a verb meaning to investigate, and Heinrich Boll has said we need a dozen Wallraffs. It's a telling fact that if a real Ali had written the book, no one would have taken much notice.

Some have also put the huge public reaction down to a collective anxiety about unemployment. It's almost certainly stirred up feelings about the Holocaust, and shown anti-Semitism replayed with a different target. The Turks are Germany's new Jews. Vogel laughingly tells Wallraff "Don't worry, we won't gas you right away ... We need you to work." A worker jokes "What's the difference between the Turks and the Jew? The Jews have got it all behind them." And a foreman shouts, at him angrily, "In Bergen-Belsen, Auschwitz, they'd have made soap from you."

Wallraff's book presents Germany, and the rest of the world, with a quite different image of the country from that of affluent, post-war European good guys which it likes to foster. But the reality of Germany's underclass is no different from other countries. We all have our Alis and Vogels.

The Lowest of the Low is published by Methuen.

By Philip Finn

IT IS being called the best-seller nobody heard about. There have been no reviews in any of America's major newspapers or magazines. And ads for it have been turned away by radio and TV stations.

Last week author Leo Damore enjoyed his ninth week on the New York Times best seller list with sales totalling 70,000.

His 496-page book, which has scored a word-of-mouth triumph and has blown the lid off the Chappaquiddick Bridge tragedy that took place on July 18, 1969.

He has written a cold, withering indictment of the central character in that drama—Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

On that fateful night Kennedy's Oldsmobile Sedan plunged over Dike Bridge at Chappaquiddick on Cape Cod.

The senior senator from Massachusetts walked away unscathed. But his dark-haired companion, Mary Jo Kopechne, 28, a Washington secretary who had worked on his late brother Bobby's presidential campaign, perished.

Previous attempts at uncovering all the facts have failed to pierce the secrecy set up by Kennedy.

And that is what makes Damore's book, Senatorial

Phantom best-seller haunts Kennedy



Victim: Mary Jo Kopechne

Privilege: The Chappaquiddick Cover-up, so riveting.

Damore, 58, has scored by getting one of the central characters in the tragedy to talk.

He is Senator Kennedy's longtime bosom friend, his lawyer cousin Joe Gargan.

Gargan says that after the accident Kennedy wanted to tell police it was Mary Jo who was alone in the car when it crashed.

The accident happened after Kennedy and Kopechne left a party for a group of single girls who had worked on Robert Kennedy's campaign the year before. The six men at the party were all married.

Gargan tells how a soaked,

accident but the senator remained silent about his intentions.

Damore says: "Kennedy was having alternative ideas about the situation: Why couldn't Mary Jo have been driving the car? Why couldn't she have let him off and driven to the ferry herself and made a wrong turn?"

But he says Gargan rejected the idea.

And Gargan reminded Kennedy: "You told me you were driving."

Gargan tells how he argued furiously with Kennedy about what he should do.

And then to his amazement, he tells how the senator bolted from the car, took three small steps, and dove into the channel between the two islands.

Kennedy, who was 37 at the time and still married, did not report the accident until 10 hours after it happened.

Astonishingly, there was a small house a few yards away from the bridge where he could have telephoned for help.

After dressing, Gargan and Markham drove Kennedy to the closed ferry crossing to Edgartown on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

Gargan pleaded desperately with Kennedy to report the

Nuns fight twentieth century ... and their mother superior

By Bruce Olson

MORRIS TOWNSHIP, N.J. (Reuters): The Vatican is caught between five Carmelite nuns who want to obey 16th century rules and a prioress who wants to entice them into the 20th century with sweets, television and recorded music.

The five nuns, aged between 28 and 45, have barricaded themselves in the second floor infirmary of their convent here for the past two weeks to protest their prioress' bid to drag them into the modern age.

They say Mother Teresa Hewitt's introduction of bright lights, television and between-meals snacks at the Convent of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel goes against the quiet and isolation of their 16th century order.

Hewitt, speaking to reporters through a barred gate at the convent, in what she said was her first and last news conference, said the nuns' protest was a scandal.

"What the sisters are doing is destroying the monastery," she said.

An envoy from the Vatican has investigated the dispute.

Speaking to the dissidents and to Mother Hewitt, and has made a report to Roman Catholic authorities in this northern New Jersey district.

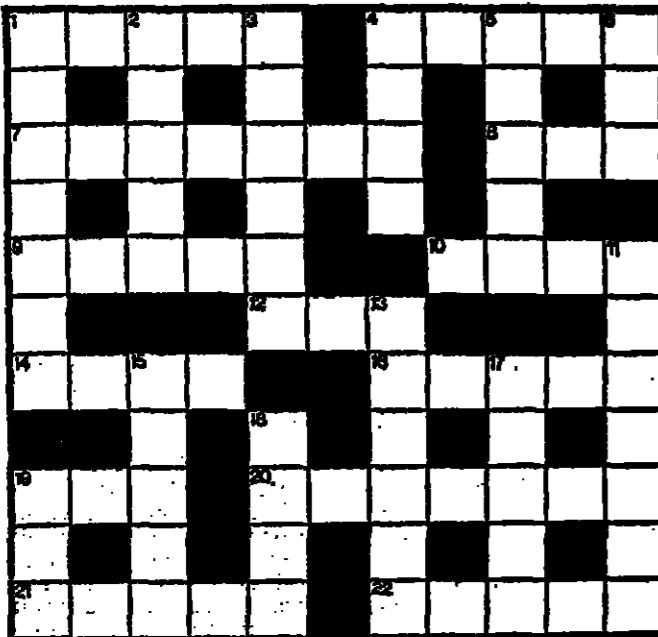
The report was not released but the dissident nuns feel their conversations with the mediator went badly and want another.

Dear Junior Readers,

Some time back, I talked about how we are destroying our world by cutting down millions of trees, poisoning the air with dangerous gases and using the rivers and seas as if they were nothing more than giant rubbish bins. I said that governments have the power to stop factories and companies from doing things which damage our environment, but often people involved would rather leave things as they are either because it is easier like that, because changes would cost a lot of money. What we should remember is that we cannot leave it all to others: there is a lot we ourselves can do to save our dying planet. Look around you every day and just see how much we waste and throw away, like paper, plastic, metal, electricity and water. You may not think that you can do much to help, but if enough people decide to do a little something, the total result will make quite a big difference. Start by doing things like switching off lights in rooms you are not using, finding other uses for paper bags, boxes and newspapers or telling the shop assistant that you do not need a huge plastic bag to carry one small thing (but do remember to hang on to the receipt, or someone might think you have stolen what you have bought). Every little helps. And never think that it does not matter if you waste something because there is plenty more of it around — there just might come a day when that will no longer be true.

Auntie Jayne

CROSSWORD



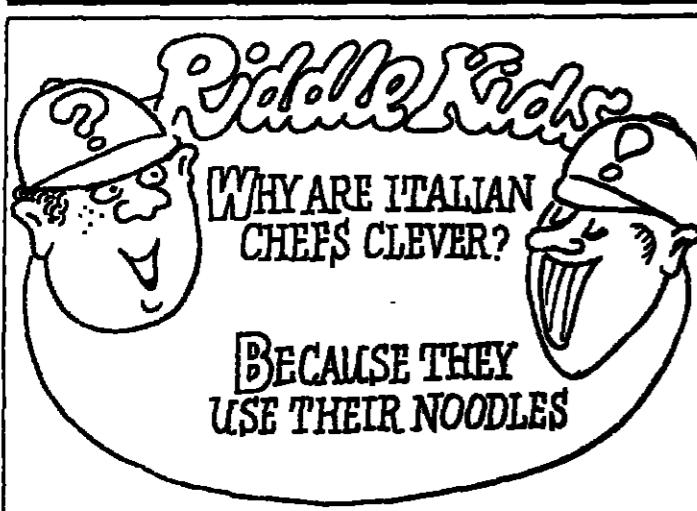
Across

- Close-fitting, sleeveless garment (5)
- Person who poses for pictures (5)
- Signs on as a soldier (7)
- Elaborate lyric poem (3)
- Man-made waterway (5)
- Bunting displayed as an emblem (4)
- Fish with a long smooth body (3)
- In which the sun rises (4)
- Distribution for use (5)
- Wheeled vehicle (3)
- Musical entertainment (7)
- Clear, transparent liquid (5)
- Lacking aggressive qualities (5)

Down

- Syrup produced in refining sugar (7)
- Synthetic silk (5)
- Medieval fortified building (6)
- Facial disguise (4)
- Amusing in a rather odd way (5)
- Tell an untruth (3)
- Acknowledged an arrival (7)
- Common finch (6)
- Supporting rod (5)
- Water in form of vapour (5)
- Mark of an old wound (4)
- Female of bovine animals (3)

Solution on Thursday



But I Wonder...

The crickets in the thickets,
and the katydids in trees,
and ants on plants, and butterflies,
and ladybugs and bees
don't smell with little noses
but with feelers, if you please.
They get along quite nicely,
but I wonder how they sneeze.

Aileen Fisher

Retold by Stephen Corrin

PRINCESS Liza was very beautiful and extremely clever but she was also proud and haughty that not one of the princes who came to ask to marry her was good enough for her.

One day the King, her father, held a great feast to which he invited all her suitors — kings, princes, dukes, earls and squires — and they all sat in separate rows according to their rank. Then Princess Liza came into the banqueting hall and as she walked past each one she made a rather nasty, mocking remark.

The first one was too fat; 'He's as round as barrel,' she said.

The next one was too tall: 'What a lamp-post!' she said. The third was too short: 'What a dumpling!' she said. The next one was very pale, so she called him 'Ghostface'. And the fifth one was too red so she called him 'Rosynose'. The sixth one was rather bent: 'Hunchback,' scoffed the Princess. And so on she went, making a rather rude joke about each guest. Finally she came to a good, kind king. 'Just look at that one,' laugh Princess Liza, 'his beard is like an old mop. Let's call him Grisly-beard.' So the king got the nickname of Grisly-beard.

But the King, Princess Liza's father, was most angry and upset by the way his daughter behaved and he decided that, willing or unwilling, she should marry the first beggar that came to the door.

A few days later a wandering musician came to sing under the palace windows and to beg for a few coppers.

'Let him come in,' ordered the King and they brought in a dirty-looking fellow who sang before the King and Princess Liza and then begged for a small

gift. Then the King said: 'You have sung so well that I shall give you my daughter to be your wife.' Princess Liza wept and prayed but nothing she said or did could make the King change his mind.

'I have sworn to give you to the first beggar,' he said, 'and I will keep my word.' So they sent for the parson and they were married. And when the ceremony was over the King said, 'Now get ready to go; you cannot stay here; you must travel on with your husband.'

So the beggar set off with Princess Liza and soon they came to a great wood. It was a really splendid spot with magnificent trees and Princess Liza asked: 'Please tell me, whose wood is this?' It belongs to King Grisly-beard,' answered the beggar. 'If you had married him it would have all been yours.' 'Alas, poor me,' sighed the Princess. 'I do wish I had married King Grisly-beard!'

Soon after they came to a fine meadow. 'Whose are these beautiful green meadows?' asked Princess Liza. 'They belong to King Grisly-beard,' was the reply, 'and if you had married him they would have been all yours.' 'Alas, poor me,' sighed the Princess. 'I do wish I had married him!'

Not long afterwards they came to a great city. 'Whose is this splendid city?' asked Princess Liza. 'It belongs to King Grisly-beard,' came the reply, 'and if you had married him it would have been all yours.' 'Alas, poor me,' sighed the Princess, 'I do wish I had married him!'

'But why do you wish for another husband?' asked

the beggar. 'Am I not good enough for you?' But Princess Liza did not answer.

A short while after they came to a small cottage.

'What a miserable hovel!' said the Princess. 'Whose is this poor little hole?' The beggar replied: 'It is your house and it is also my house and that is where we are going to live.'

'Where are the servants?' cried the Princess. 'We don't need servants,' replied her husband, 'you must do for yourself whatever needs to be done. So now then, be a good wife, light a fire, boil some water and cook my supper, for I am hungry and tired.'

But Princess Liza did not know the first thing about making fires or cooking and so the beggar was forced to help her. Between the two of them they somehow managed to prepare a rather scanty meal, which left the Princess very hungry, and then they went to bed. But she had to get up very early next morning, at her husband's call, to clean up the cottage. They went on living like this for two days, though it seemed like two whole years to Princess Liza.

But when they had eaten up all there was in the cottage, the beggar said, 'Wife, we simply can't go on like this, spending money and earning nothing. You must learn to weave baskets.' So he went out and cut willows and brought them home and she began to weave; but it soon made her fingers very sore. 'I can see this work doesn't suit you,' said her husband, 'perhaps you'd better try some spinning.' So the Princess sat down and tried to spin but the threads cut the tender skin

of her delicate, white fingers until the blood ran. 'Look,' said the beggar, 'you are good for nothing — you can't spin, you can't cook, you can't do anything. What a fine bargain I've made I can see I shall have to try to sell some pots and pans so that we can get a few shillings to buy us some food. Yes, you can stand in the market-place and sell them.'

'Alas, poor me,' sighed Princess Liza, 'when I stand in the market-place and the people from my father's court pass by and see me, they will make fun of me!'

But the beggar did not seem to mind about that and said she must work if she did not wish to die of hunger. So off she went to the market and at first things went quite well. For when people saw a beautiful girl selling pots and pans, they hastened to buy from her. She sold all the pots and pans and her husband had to get a fresh lot. But one day a drunken soldier passed by on his horse and drove it against her stall and smashed the pots all to pieces. The Princess wept bitterly. 'What will my husband say?' she thought. 'Whatever will my husband say?' she thought. 'Whatever will become of me?' So she ran home, weeping all the way, and told her husband what had happened. 'Who would have thought you could be so silly? Fancy getting in the way of a drunken soldier. But anyway, let's have no more of this weeping; dry your tears. I have found you a job as a kitchen-maid at the palace.' So a kitchen-maid she became and had to help the cook to do all



the dirtiest work. They let her take home some of the meat that was left over and that is what she and her husband lived on.

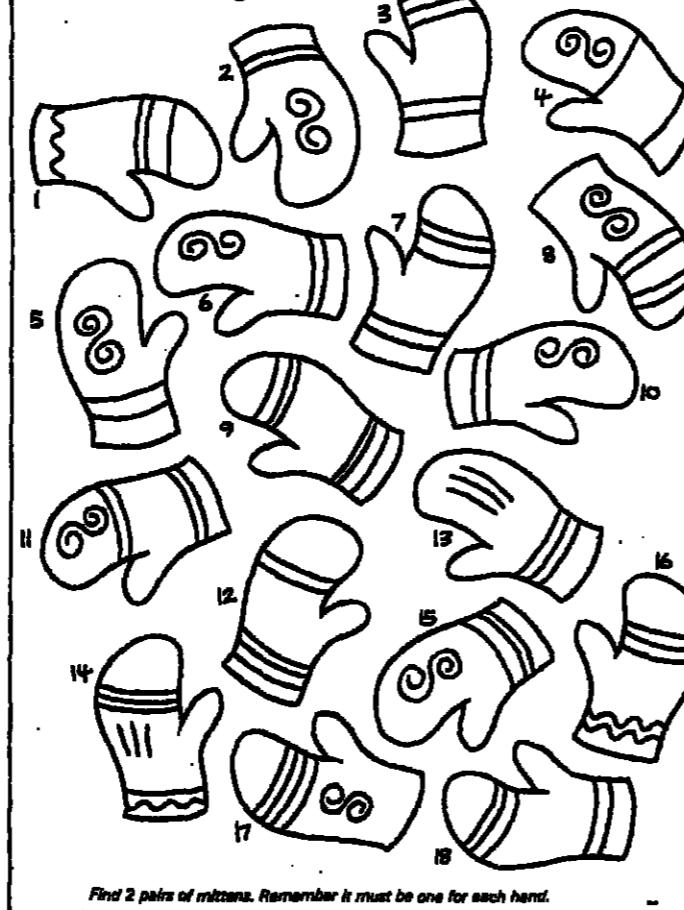
She had not been working in the palace for very long when she heard that the King's eldest son was going to pass by in a great procession on his way to church to be married. Princess Liza was given some of the rich meat from the wedding feast and she put it in her basket to take home with her.

And now the Princess was standing on the edge of the pavement along with the crowds of people waiting for the prince to come by. Suddenly he appeared, dressed in splendid robes of gold and when he caught sight of the beautiful Liza he stepped forward and took her by the hand. She was so frightened that she tried to run away and in the excitement the cover of her basket fell off and all the meat fell out. Everybody started to laugh and jeer, which made the Princess feel even more ashamed. But the prince would not let go of her hand. Suddenly she managed to

break loose and ran towards her home but the prince caught up with her on the doorstep and said: 'Don't be afraid of me. I am the beggar-musician who has lived with you in the hut. I brought you there because I loved you. I am also the soldier who overturned your stall in the market-place with my horse. And I am also the man whom you nicknamed King Grisly-beard. I have done all this only because I love you and because I wish to cure you of your pride and foolishness. But now, all that is over and done with. You have learnt to be sensible and wise and your old faults are gone. Now it is time to celebrate our wedding feast!'

Then the chamberlains from the Palace came and brought her the most beautiful robes. And her father and his court also came and they were all delighted and amazed at the great change in the Princess. The wedding feast was a grand affair and everybody rejoiced to see Princess Liza now happily united to King Grisly-beard.

Left and right



Find 2 pairs of mittens. Remember it must be one for each hand.

THE X-RAY TUBE

A simple tube enables everybody to look through a board, a piece of cardboard or even his own hand!

You will need:
One tube
One piece of cardboard

Performance:
Ask one of the spectators to hold the tube in his right hand and the piece of cardboard in his left hand. Now the spectator must look with his right eye through the tube without closing his left eye! When the piece of cardboard is held at a distance of about 10 cm from the eye and laterally pressed against the tube, the visitor will suddenly notice a round hole in the cardboard. Now he is able to look through the hole and recognize all the objects behind. You can also use your left hand instead of the cardboard.

Where do rabbits go when they marry?
On a bunny-moon

MRS THICK: My husband's found a hobby he can stick to.
MRS THIN: That's nice. What does he do?
MRS THICK: He spends every evening glued to the telly.

On what nuts can pictures hang?
On wall nuts.

What is a twip?
It's what a wabbit takes when he wades in a twain.

What spy hangs around department stores?
A counter spy.

What do you call a wizard who only casts good spells?
A charming fellow.

How long should a person's legs be?
Long enough to reach the ground.

Why was the lady's hair angry?
Because she was always teasing it.

When do you get that rundown feeling?
When a car hits you.

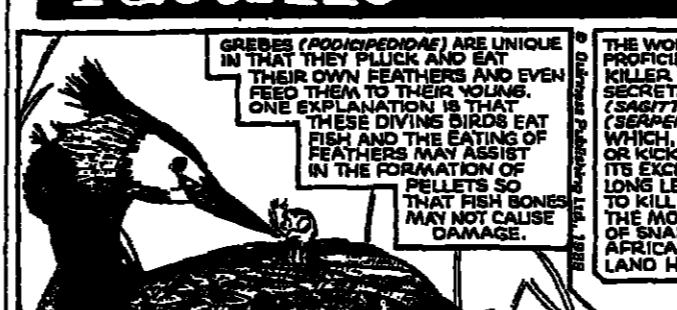
Why was the musician arrested?
Because he got into treble.

What can be heard but not seen, and will only speak when spoken to?
An echo.

What do you get if a sheep studies karate?
A lamb chop.

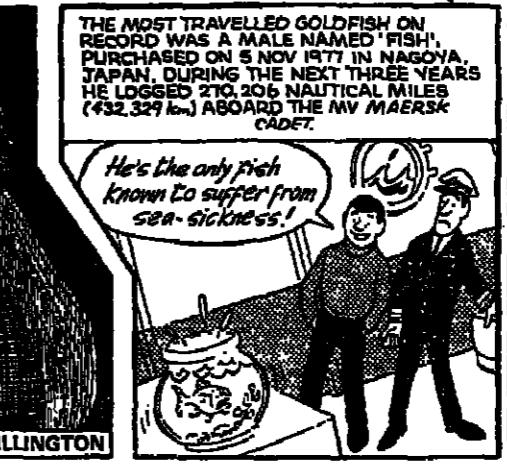
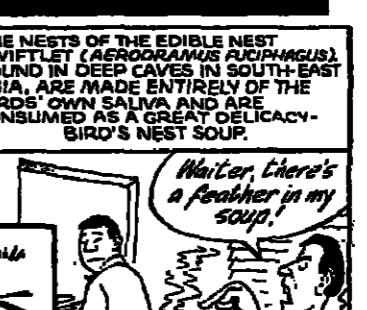
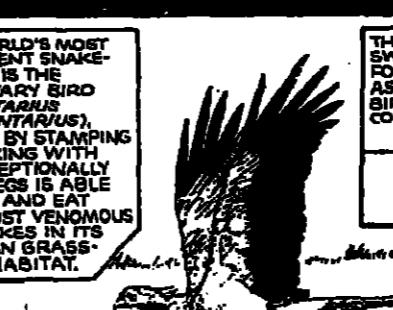
Where do Eskimos keep their money?
In snow banks.

Factfile FROM THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS



THE OLDEST GOLDFISH (CARASSIUS AURATUS) ON RECORD WAS A SPECIMEN NAMED FRED WHO DIED IN WORTHING, SUSSEX, ON 1 AUG 1960 AGED 41 YEARS. HE HAS BEEN PRESERVED AND MOUNTED IN A GLASS BOTTLE.

FANCY GOLDFISH (CARASSIUS AURATUS) HAVE SHORTER LIFE SPANS BECAUSE THEY ARE LESS HARDY. THE AVERAGE FANCY GOLDFISH USUALLY LIVES ABOUT 14 YEARS ON AVERAGE, BUT THE RECORD LIFESPAN FOR THE FANTAISIE IS REPORTED TO BE ONLY 13 YEARS.



THE NESTS OF THE EDIBLE NEST SWIFLET (GERONIMUS FURCIGERUS) FOUND IN DEEP CAVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA, ARE MADE ENTIRELY OF THE BIRDS OWN SPIT CONSUMED AS A GREAT DELICACY.

THE MOST TRAVELED GOLDFISH ON RECORD WAS A MALE NAMED FISH, PURCHASED IN SINGAPORE IN 1964, DURING WHICH TIME HE LOGGED 210,205 NAUTICAL MILES (42,329 KM) ABOARD THE MV MAERSK CADET.

Jaffar Isp

AYUB AND AMARNATH SHINE

Menon and Mishal shoot straight

THE junior and cadet members of the Kuwait Archery Federation held their first competition of the 1988-1989 season on Friday at the Hunting and Equestrian Club. Twenty-one boys and girls aged 8 to 15 had a fun day of shooting.

In the junior boys A Division, a 900 point round was shot at 15, 20, and 25 metres. Some very good basic scores were set at each distance, and these have a good possibility of being broken in future competitions. First place went to Unni Menon with 774 points, followed closely by Dawood Esmaiel in second place with 754 points, and Ezz Al Arab in third place with 746 points. Junior boys B Division went to Zaid Ramzi with 465 points.

In the cadet division, both boys and girls competitions were held. The cadet boys A Division shot a 1,080 point round at 10, 15 and 20 metres. First place went to Mishal Al Mishal with 865 points, followed by Ali Mahmoud with 820 points and Waleed Jabran with 753 points.

Participants

Cadet boys B Division was led by Krishna Menon in first place with 223 points, followed by Ali Faris with 194 points and Mohammed Redi with 160 points. The girls' division was very small, with only three participants. In Division A Reem Malik was first with 374 points, and Upasana Galhotra second with 342 points. The Division B place went to Abbeer Al Awadi with 135 points.

It was a very long day for these boys and girls, but they showed a lot of enthusiasm, and very good sportsmanship. In the sunny-humid weather, they worked from 10 am until 3 pm when the prizes were distributed by Mohammed Shaeen, managing director of the club.

For more information concerning archery, contact the archery instructor at the club on 6th Ring Road, or telephone 4739721 ext. 48 and 31.

Empire Rose tipped to win Melbourne Cup

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31. (Reuter): Giant mare Empire Rose, second last year, is clear favourite to go one better in tomorrow's Melbourne Cup after a storming victory over the weekend.

Empire Rose shortened from 9-1 to 5-1 favourite minutes after her win in Saturday's Mackinnon Stakes, run over two km (1.25 miles) at the same Flemington course where the 1.65 million-dollar (\$1.32 million) Cup will be staged.

American stallion Shantaroun was demoted to second favourite at 6-1, despite an impressive showing in the same race. Ireland's Natski is 8-1, last year's winner Kensei 10-1 and imported Shergar progeny Authaah 12-1.

The Mackinnon Stakes is regarded as a good guide to the Southern hemisphere's greatest horse race — in 1986 at Talaq followed up its Stakes victory by winning the Melbourne Cup.

Biggest

Empire Rose, starting at 6-1, came from five lengths back two furlongs out to win a race trainer Lauri Laxon was merely using as a warm-up for the biggest sporting event in Australia.

The New Zealand mare looked so full of running at the post that the extra 1.2 km tomorrow should give her no problems, nor should the 53.5 kg she carries, 3.5 more than last year.

The only obstacle for the massive 17.5 hands mare, who revels in firm going, appears to be the barrier draw of 22 in the 23-horse race. However, Laxon appears unconcerned.

Ashraf Rana and Ghulam Haider shine

Galaxy thrash OKCC in opener

GALAXY Cricket Club started their campaign for the YMCA Winners Cup with a seven-wicket victory over Ogab Khatib Cricket Club (OKCC) at the Ahmadi Governorate ground on Friday.

Winning the toss and batting first, OKCC scored 169 in 30 overs for the loss of nine wickets. Pramod was the top scorer with 55, with six boundaries, while Saeed hit 46.

Outstanding

For Galaxy, skipper Ghulam Haider and Ishaq bowled well taking two wickets each. Ashraf Rana, Habib and Waheed also got one wicket each. Zafar and Habib were outstanding among the fielders.

Galaxy, requiring nearly six

India outplay Pakistan for final

DHAKA, Bangladesh, Oct. 31. (AP): Spinners, once India's famed attack arm, helped beat traditional rival Pakistan by four wickets today and steered the side to the finals of the four-nation Asia Cricket Cup championship.

In the finals on Friday, India will meet defending champion Sri Lanka. Bangladesh, the fourth team, was out of the running after losing to the other three last week.

"India is too good a side to be on the losing side for long," said Indian manager Manmohan Sood after the match. "The junx that India can not win against Pakistan has been broken."

Pakistani manager Intikhab Alam said the pitch helped India.

"We could not field our real team as four of our major players are down with injuries. It was the better team that won. I have no regrets," Intikhab said.

Arshad Ayub, an off-spinner from the south Indian city of Hyderabad, claimed five wickets for 21 runs off nine overs, his best analysis in one-day cricket, and helped in bowling out India's arch rival Pakistan for 142 runs.

Ayub's feat won him the Man of the Match award.

Indian batsmen scored the required runs in 39.4 overs after losing six wickets. This was India's second victory over Pakistan in past 10 matches. Pakistan won the other eight matches.

More than 50,000 spectators watched as Indian skipper Dilip

Vengsarkar won the toss and opted to field first. The decision almost looked suicidal as Pakistani openers Rameez Raja and Moinul Atiq batted with ease and took the score to 60. But the introduction of spinners saw Pakistan crumpling.

The first wicket fell at 62 and the second at 97. The remaining nine batsmen could add only 45 runs. The top scorer for Pakistan was Atiq, who made 38 followed by Raja's 33. Only two other batsmen, Salim Malik and Ejaz Ahmed, reached the double figures of 19 and 14, respectively.

Pakistan was without their batsman, Javed Miandad, who was nursing a muscle injury.

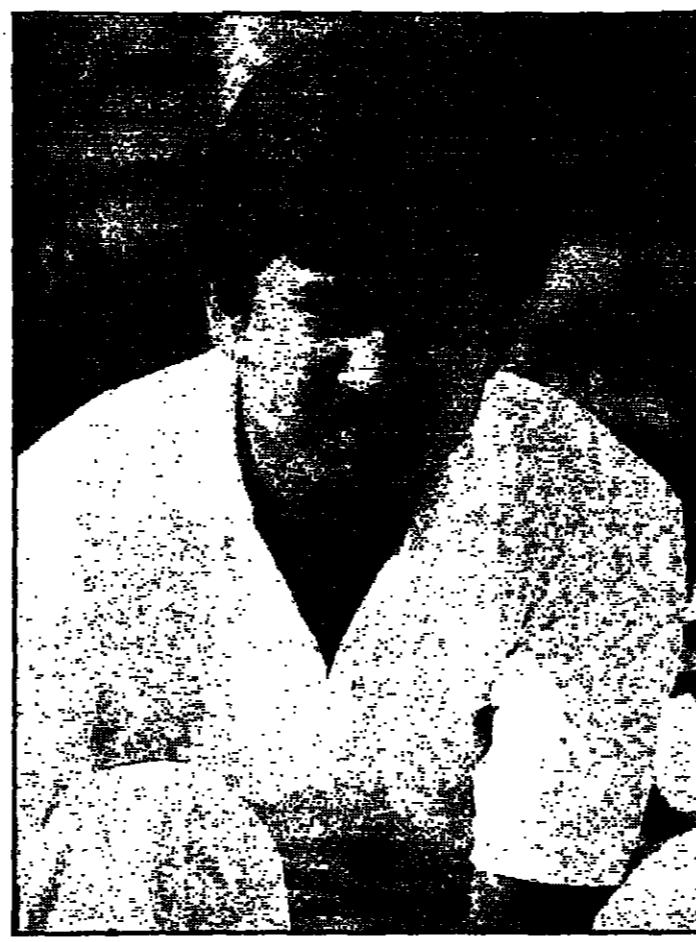
Ayub was aided in his sensational bowling spell by another spinner, Maninder Singh, who claimed two wickets for 25 runs off nine overs. Former skipper and medium pace bowler Kapil Dev wrapped up the Pakistani tail and claimed two wickets for 16 runs off 6.2 overs.

Chasing an over rate of 3.17 runs for victory, the Indian opening pair of Krishnamachari Srikkanth and Navjot Sidhu added 13 runs when Sidhu was out after scoring three runs.

Mohinder Amarnath joined Srikkanth and set the ground for an Indian victory. Amarnath remained not out on 74.

India reached 143 for six wickets with 6.2 overs to spare. Amarnath carrying his side through a tricky spell which saw them slumped from 76 for one to 116 for six.

Abdul Qadir took three wickets for 27, including that of



Ayub took five wickets for 21 runs

six. Abdul Qadir took three wickets for 27, including that of

But Amarnath kept his cool at

the other end in the face of mounting pressure, cutting and driving anything loose to great effect.

Scoreboard

PAKISTAN	
Rameez Raja	5-1-16-2
Moinul Atiq	5-1-16-2
Salim Malik	5-1-16-2
Ejaz Ahmed	5-1-16-2
Maninder Singh	5-1-16-2
Navjot Sidhu	5-1-16-2
Wasim Akram	5-1-16-2
Abdul Qadir	5-1-16-2
Hafez Shahid	5-1-16-2
Tauseef Ahmed	5-1-16-2
Extrap (6-2-1-16-2-16-2)	5-1-16-2
Total (all out in 22 overs)	142
Fall of wickets	1-62-1-3-97-4
107.5-132-6-130-248-1289-13310-142	142
Bowling: Ayub 6.2-1-16-2	
Sandeep Sharma 7.0-2-6-6, Mohinder Amarnath 5-0-29-9, Maninder Singh 9-1-25-2, Arshad Ayub 9-0-21-5, Ajay Sharma 5-0-15-0, Srikkanth 1-0-2-0	
INDIA	
K. Srikkanth	5-1-16-2
N. Sridhar	5-1-16-2
M. Amarnath	5-1-16-2
D. Vengsarkar	5-1-16-2
M. Azharuddin	5-1-16-2
Kapil Dev	5-1-16-2
Ajay Sharma	5-1-16-2
C. Pandit	5-1-16-2
Extrap (5-2-5-15-5-16-2)	5-1-16-2
Total (for six wickets)	143
Fall of wickets	1-13-2-7-6-16-2
110-5-113-6-116-2	143
Did not bat: Sanjeev Sharma, Arshad Ayub, Maninder Singh	
Bowling: Wasim Akram 5-0-29-9, Navjot Sidhu 7-4-31-1, Abdul Qadir 9-3-27-5, Hafez Shahid 5-0-17-0, Tauseef Ahmed 5-0-22-4, Shoaib Mohammad 1-0-6-0, Salim Malik 1-0-5-0	
Total (for six wickets)	143
Result: India won by four wickets	

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Queensland fight back for victory

SYDNEY, Oct. 31, (Reuter): Queensland recovered from the brink of their first home defeat for five years to score a thrilling two-wicket win with two balls left in the Sheffield Shield match against New South Wales in Brisbane today.

Queensland, last season's runners-up, had trailed New South Wales by 79 runs on first innings and were set a demanding target of 329 in 90 overs after dismissing the opposition for 249 earlier in the day.

Need just three runs of the final over, Dirk Natter and Ian Healy ran a four off the fourth ball from Geoff Lawson.

At 117 for four Queensland appeared in trouble, but vice-captain Greg Ritchie (92) and Glenn Trumble (62) put on 134 to win the game.

After refusing the offer of a light appeal with four overs remaining, the victory was achieved in near darkness.

In Adelaide a rejuvenated South Australia, under the guidance of new coach, former South African batting star Barry Richards, made their best start to a Sheffield season for six years with an eight-wicket success over Victoria.

Victoria were unable to capitalise on the Adelaide Oval's ideal batting strip and managed only 177 in the second innings, leaving South Australia just 122 to win.

David Monks (39 not out) off 34 balls, his partner Andrew Hilditch (36) off 35 completed the victory.

Results

In Brisbane — New South Wales 250 and 249 (Mark Taylor 85); Queensland 212 and 329 for eight (Greg Ritchie 92); Queensland won by two wickets.

In Adelaide — Victoria 231 and 177; South Australia 287 (Andrew Hilditch 65, Paul Jackson six for 55) and 122 for two. South Australia won by eight wickets.

In the morning match, Starlite, batting first, scored 211 for the loss of five wickets in 27 overs. The highlight of the Starlite innings was a breezy 42 by Masood Ahmed in only five overs. He hit three sixes and four fours. The other scorers were Iqbal Jafri 35, Maqbool 35 and Sohail 36.

For Morning Star, Anjum and Mansoor Zaheer took two wickets each.

In reply, Morning Star were all out for 170 to lose Starlite wicket by wicket. Naeem with 49 was the top scorer. For Starlite, Mansoor Zaheer and Ilyas Manjeer took two wickets each.

In the second match, Starlite beat Galaxy by nine wickets.

Galaxy got the required runs with three overs to spare and seven wickets in hand.

For OKCC, Alam took two wickets while Pramod got one. In the next match, Galaxy meet Flying Arrows on Nov 11 in the morning.

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WALDEGARDE TO LEAD OFF OMAN RALLY

Sulayem faces crucial fitness test

MUSCAT: Dubai's Mohammed Bin Sulayem faces possibly the biggest test of his championship year this morning — not against Rothmans rally star Saeed Al Hajri, but on the examination couch of Oman international rally doctor Walid Kharusi.

Sulayem, who suffered a neck injury in a road accident a few weeks ago, hopes that Dr Kharusi will pronounce him fit to drive the emirates-supported Toyota Celica Turbo in his fifth round of the FISA Middle East rally series which begins here tomorrow.

The Dubai driver's chances of retaining the title could depend on a medical all-clear. Currently five points adrift of championship leader Al Hajri, a reasonable finish here would leave him in an almost invincible position, regardless of the Qataris' result.

Wearing a plaster cast that encases his neck and chest and fits his head at a somewhat unnatural angle, Sulayem arrived in Muscat late on Sunday with a fitness certificate from the German clinic where he received treatment.

"I've been passed as fit to drive



Bin Sulayem: wants to compete

compete."

Oman Rally officials said yesterday: "We have asked our doctor to examine Mohammed on two important aspects: to confirm the German report and to see if the cast, which restricts virtually any head movement, is

a safety hazard."

The cast, bearing a lip that fits under the chin, appears to have been constructed so that Sulayem's head can accommodate a lightweight, slightly larger than normal, driver's helmet.

Sulayem firmly believes there is no danger whatsoever. "In a rally car, all you need to do is look straight ahead and I'm perfectly able to do that. I'm in great shape, there is no pain and the doctor in Germany would never have signed a certificate if he suspected even a minor problem. He actually hit on the top of the head to prove my neck was fine."

Waiting in the sidelines to drive the Celica if the medical decision goes against Sulayem is Dubai's Ahmed Bin Khalifa who had been named the champion's replacement in the Toyota team Middle East.

Khalifa had a frustrating day yesterday. With the likelihood of having to step down in Sulayem's favour, the Dubai fighter pilot did not continue practice for this 1,087-km event and said: "I'm just waiting to see where I stand."

Among the many who welcomed Sulayem's presence was

Al Hajri who returned to Muscat after reclaiming his Rothmans Audi Quattro rally car which had been stranded in customs in Sharjah when the cargo jet bringing it from England cancelled its onward flight to Oman.

"When I ultimately got it clear from Sharjah, it took me another four hours to get through the border crossing," he said. "But it's here and I'm grateful for the assistance of the Omani authorities."

The Qatari went on: "I hope that Mohammed is cleared to drive. Rallying isn't the same without him and, if I do win the championship, I don't want anyone to say it was because he was injured."

Al Hajri is set to take on the No.1 Toyota driver, the former world champion Bjorn Waldegarde who will lead the three-day rally off the starting ramp on Muscat's Cornich at 2 pm tomorrow.

"I have to win here, it's as simple as that," he said. "I know that Bjorn is one of the greatest drivers in the world and that he'll have an advantage of being first on the road, but I'll be going flat out to beat him."

ATP seeks to restructure present organisation

Future of men's tennis at stake

LONDON, Oct 31. (Reuter): Tired tennis players, fighting for more control of their busy lives, could reshape the future of their sport at a crisis meeting this week.

The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) will sit down for two days of talks with the sport's officials for the first time since leading male players threatened during the US Open to set up their own tour from 1990.

Most of the world's top 100 players have agreed to play on a breakaway circuit, the ATP says, but the association still hopes to reach a compromise with the other members of the Men's Tennis Council (MTC) on restructuring the present organisation and whittling down players' commitments.

"I think the door is still open for discussion," said ATP director of negotiations Jim

McManus. "We'll see if the ATP tour is really in the minds of the other constituents of the council."

But McManus warned that the ATP expected to be taken seriously by its fellow MTC members — the International Tennis Federation (ITF) and tournament directors — at the London meeting starting on Wednesday, or the players would pull out of the council.

Contention

The men were "very serious about going off on our own," McManus said.

The main points of contention have been the length of the year-round circuit and the MTC practice of assigning leading players to compete in particular tournaments.

In a year made even more hectic than usual by the Olympic Games, several tennis players have said recently they want to

reduce their playing commitments.

Former Wimbledon champion Boris Becker has blamed the crowded calendar for bouts of injury and bad form, world number one Mats Wilander has called for a streamlined circuit and fellow-Swede Stefan Edberg has threatened to boycott the Grand Slam tournaments in 1990 if cuts are not made.

McManus said behind-the-scenes negotiations in the run-up to this week's meeting, one of a regular series, had made some progress on issues involving marketing and representation on the MTC.

The ATP has not publicly released its full list of demands but tournament directors said the players wanted to restrict the ITF, the sport's governing body, to observe statu on the council.

At the moment the ITF's three voting members on the MTC are

matched by three from the ATP. But players are seeking to increase their own representations to four and bring in two independent members.

The chairmen of the Grand Slam events have reacted angrily to the ATP demands which they say also include forcing the big four tournaments to pool their massive television revenues and hand the money over to the Spanish First Division yesterday.

After a hesitant first half in which the home side did most of the running and had nearly all the scoring chances, the League champions piled on the pressure after the interval.

Mexican international Hugo Sanchez put Real ahead six minutes into the second half and Emilio Butragueno finished off Murcia with a two-goal burst in just four minutes.

Butragueno set up the first for Butragueno and midfielder Martin Vazquez centred for the Spanish international to score again and snuff out Murcia's challenge.

Barcelona, edged out of the top spot last week after losing to Real, struggled to beat Real Zaragoza 1-0 at home.

Midfielder Roberto Fernandez rounded Zaragoza's Paraguayan goalkeeper Jose Luis Chulabur to score in the 20th minute.

Atletico Madrid continued their remarkable revival since the arrival of British coach Ron Atkinson with a 2-0 home win over Valencia on Saturday night. It was Atletico's fifth consecutive League win and they are now third in the table.

Manolo Sanchez put Atletico in front in the first half and Brazilian Baltazar Demorais, the League's top marksman, scored his 10th goal in nine first division matches after the break.

While Atletico go from strength to strength, Athletic Bilbao, the League's early pacemakers, continue to struggle.

Cardinals 16, Cowboys 10

A 42-yard pass from Neil Lomax to Ernie Jones set up Earl Ferrer's one-yard touchdown plunge with 50 seconds to play as Phoenix 5-4, broke a two-game losing streak. Ferrer also caught a 14-yard touchdown pass from Lomax and ran 47 yards to set up a field goal.

Rams 12, Saints 10

Mike Lansford kicked field goals of 37, 18, 47 and 30 yards to supply all the points needed by Los Angeles, which improved to 7-2 and tied New Orleans atop the NFC West. The Rams had a seven-game winning streak snapped.

Giants 13, Lions 10, OT

A blown handoff by Detroit's Barry Sanders on the first play of overtime set up Paul McFadden's 33-yard field goal that kept New York, 6-3, atop the NFC East. The Lions, 2-7, tied it 10-10 on Eddie Murray's 37-yard field goal with 5:19 remaining in the fourth quarter.

Bills 22, Packers 0

Free safety Mark Kelso returned an interception 78 yards for a

touchdown and defensive end Leon Seals recovered a fumble for another score as the Bills, 8-1, dropped the Packers to 2-7.

Bears 30, Bears 7

Flutie was careful not to gloat, even though the situation was ripe for it.

"I'm just happy we beat the Bears and won a ballgame against a formidable opponent," Flutie said. "I don't need any extra motivation. I never talked about revenge."

Falcons 27, Eagles 24

In Philadelphia, second-year quarterback Chris Miller threw for three touchdowns as the Falcons, 2-7, snapped a five-game losing streak. With the Falcons trailing 24-20 with 7:04 remaining, Miller passed 21 yards to Gene Lang for a first down at the Eagles' 49, then connected with Michael Haynes for the winning touchdown.

Packers 23, Bengals 16

Hermon Fontenot returned a blocked punt one yard for a touchdown and set up another score with an 84-yard kickoff return as Cleveland, 6-3, moved within one game of Cincinnati in the AFC Central.

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